THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, THE AUTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, CORNEILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

of All remittances are to be made, and all letters of all remaining to the paper are to inscired, (post paid,) to the General Agent. er TERMS. -\$2 50 per annum, payable in ad TERMS. - 9 to per amount, payable in at or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. of 7 or 30 by at the vapitation of six months.

of Five copies will be sent to one address for ten
us, i payment be forwarded in advance.

ASTERTISENERTS making less than a square debree times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. soid Committee. — Francis Jackson, Ellis LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, systic Paulitys. [This committee is responsi-naly for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 33.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

n the American and Foreign A. S. Reporter. THE DISCUSSIONS IN GREAT BRITIAN. free he American and THE ADISCUSSIONS IN GREAT BRITIAN. It will be seen by the reports published in the great Reporter, that abolitionists of all classes in Great Britan, as in this country, are agreed in contempts and the course of the Scotch Free Church, sad see entining in the cry, 'Send buck the money,'s save entining in the cry, 'Send buck the money,'s are save in more than American, approve of or sarcian the peculiarities of 'old organization,' so the same and the peculiarities of 'old organization,' so the same and the far greater portion, we have control to be lieve, do not. H. C. Wright and J. N. Haffuss, and perhaps Mr. Douglass, have made their small misrepresentations of the new organization and the Liberty Party abolitionists. In consequence of this, as also of their own course there, the Edinburg A. S. Cammittee would not give them its countenance or support. Agreeing with their consumenances of the day of the Free Church; this estimation on the same ground. To correct their inserpresentations, and show the public the true sate of anti-abavery parties and discussions in this country, J. Dunlop, Esq. of Edinburg, a leading sember of the Edinburg Committee, has issued enti-abavery parties and discussions in this country, J. Dunlop, Esq. of Edinburg, a leading sember of the Edinburg Committee, has issued enti-abavery parties and discussions in this country. The property of the Edinburg Committee, has issued enti-abavery parties and discussions in this country. may, J. Dunlop, Esq. of Edinburg, a feading nber of the Edinburg Committee, has issued panaphlets. The first was cutitled 'American is Slarery Conventions,' and was prefaced with following 'Advertisement:'

A division having taken place in the ranks of the A division having taken place in the ranks of the nectal Abolitionists, in the year 1840, on the green of "Momen's Rights," the affirmative was appared by the American Anti-Slavery Society, of the spative by the party subsequently formed to the State Societies, for the most part standgreaters. Simultaneously with these occurrents of the state of the antisemit article, in reference to or actinism had taken place between influential males of the antagonist parties, in reference to the first principles of civil government, the forms of teclastical polity, and the abrogation of the Sabath; and the sympathies of the new association conciding generally with those of their leaders, a chet was given to the progress of Utopian theories, there will be a superior of the salve entire the diffusion would have greatly paralysed rery effect, and complicated the cause of the slave entitled the diffusities of the no-government question, and the dreams of civil mystics. It was under the incace of such circumstances that the Liberty Party government government and forcing and the exigency of a free constituency, indigental the prolongation of slavery. and the general sherriency to the designs of the slaveholding Stats. The course of events has occasioned at the present nonzent, many inquiries respecting the opinions and operations of this party; and the following their extents from the proceedings of various religious contents and the course of executions of the party and the following their extents from the proceedings of various religious contents and the course of executions at the party and the following their extents from the proceedings of various religious contents and proceedings of various religious and the course of executions and percentages. el extacts from the proceedings of various relig-is and anti-slavery conventions, lately held in merica, are intended to illustrate some of its America, are intended to illustrate some of its sealing principles, or to give publicity to transactions in which it is more active supporters. have taken a prominent part. From the details thus given, it will be obvious that the Liberty Party have not reglected to address the conscience in furtherance of the claims of humanity and justice, to purify the church, or to heal the springs of social influence; but in the midst of such efforts, in a country essentially political, to have left the elective franchise unusualed, would indeed have been to have blown to transact without having some up to occupy the he trumpet, without having gone up to occupy the city, or to spoil the strong man of his armor."

This pamphlet contained, among other things, rms paraphet contained, among other things, portions of the Syracuses Address. The second purpose was a republication, from the Emancipator of Mr. Goodsil's article on organic Sins, and of Dr. E Sechor's letter in explanation of his views. Respecting the latter, Mr. Dunlop' in the prefatory

frentisement, remarks:
From this document it is obvious, that Dr. Bec the attaches guilt expressly to those who assist in fining laws intended to give support and protection is slavery; but, with this admission, he runs the this of his argument up to an extreme case of invol-stary slaveholding, and under cover of such a con-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1846.

SELECTIONS.

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SELECTIONS.

From the Belfast Whig

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTE
RIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

\*\*EVENING SEDERUNT.\*\*

The Assembly metat eight o'clock, when reports were read from the Committees on the state of religion, and on the observance of the sabbath; and addresses enforcing the suggestions in the reports, were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Rev. W. B. Kirkptürick, of Dublin, Rev. Dr. Edgar, Rev. Yolm Johnston, Tullylish, and the Rev. Hamtion Dubbin, Lurgan; after which a resolution was passed, to the effect that the suggestions in the reports be recommended to the serious considerion of the Assembly, and the Cernmittees re-appointed to correspond with foreign Churches.

Dr. Killer, when about to read a letter from the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, was interrupted by

Mr. Johnston, of Tullylish, who called upon the Clerk to read the resolution which had been forworded to the support of the Committee appointed to correspond with foreign Churches.

Dr. Killer, when about to read a letter from the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, was interrupted by

Mr. Johnston, of Tullylish, who called upon the Clerk to read the resolution which was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly on the subject of slavery.

The Clork having complied with Mr. Johnston's wishes.

Dr. Killer, when about to read a letter from the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, was interrupted by

Mr. Johnston, of Tullylish, who called upon the Clerk to read the resolution which has been beld to meen not a servenut by the passed of the country, and that there were most without feeling its weight, it condemned, in strong terms the conduct of the abolitionists—term of the more likely to retard, that they are may relational the stated that the Assembly received, with all foundation—such a burlesque on the word of our influence, our translation—such a burlesque on the word of our influence, our translation—such a burlesque of the mobilionists—term of the word of our influence, who in the subjec would be more likely to retard, than otherwise, the cause of emancipation.

Mr. Molyneux suggested that there should be no discussion, at the present time, on the slavery question, as he was satisfied that no person had a resolution prepared to lay before them on the subject. In his outputs, the cause of this address.

Nelson was loudly applauded, during the delivery labeled that the present time is a prion, for assisting three human beings to escape. I refrain from saying more, especially in the latter output of his address.

In his opinion their better course would be to appoint a Committee with power to prepare one or more resolutions on the matter, which could be discussed at an after stage of their proceedings.

Mr. Grax, of Burt, thought the resolutions should be put in very strong terms. He thought the Committee should be instructed to inform the American Churches that if they aid not do their utmost to modify the system of slavery at present in existence in America, or, what would be better, to do away with it altogether, they could not hold communion with them.

Nelson was loudly applauded, during the delivery of his address.

Dr. Edoara hoped that nothing would be said there that would convey to the public the idea that the Assembly did not, heart and soul, condemn slavery. He thought the better way however, would be to put the matter in the hands of a committee, and say the matter in the hands their power to exterminate it. (Cheers.)

them.

Dr. Brown thought it would be better to end the matter at once. They had reported, and reported as strongly as was necessary on the important subject before them: and he thought that they should continue their resolutions on the subject as long as it was necessary.

Mr. Johnston said, a chauge had taken place in the circumstances of the Church since their last meeting, and it became them to become more decided on the subject. The Church, in America, have resolved to take action on the subject; and this Assembly ought to encourage them in their course. Mr. Johnston then referred to the features which the shave system presented, generally; and alluded to some persons who went out from his own neighborhood, and who, because they attempted to induce them to shake off that enormous evil.

Mr. Nelson then rose and said—I do not consider it possible now to enter on a full discussion of the great question of shavery, or to reply to the letter from America, in the absence of the documents containing the action of that Church at its last meeting. I cannot, however, allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing my conviction that if nothing more is done than repeating our testimony, from meeting to meeting, and from season to season, we are not acting as we ought, in this momentous subject. There we now in America, at least two great parties; one of which endeavors to palliate, or, at least, east over slavery the

Alter a few words from Mr. Kulen, a Communice was appointed to reply to the letter which had drawn out the foregoing observations.

From the Ulster Banner.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ACTE MEETING OF THE GENERAL Will perceive from our report that the General Assembly closed its deliberations about two o'clock on Saturday last,

The introduction of the letter from the Presbyterian Church in the United States gave rise to an interesting discussion on the subject of slavery. It must now be manifest to all that our Assembly has nowymathy with American Savenblers. Nothing could be stronger or more decided than the sentiment expressed by all the speakers who addressed the House upon this question. The letter of the saven who, under any name or pretence, were gully of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of Malanite.

In attendance on the Assembly were 309 ministers and 109 clders. It was not found necessary to call the roll in a single instance.

Letter from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation be defined and the County in the United States of America have bond to the County in the United States of America have been defined as the county of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of the Presbyterian Church in Intelnation of the State of Theorem Church in Intelnation of the State of the Intelnation of the Intelnation of the Inteln

length, on the minutes of the American Assembly, as read by Mr. Dill, contended that the slavery mentioned in the Scriptures was of a very different description from that which prevailed in America, and concluded by urging upon the Assembly the necessity of taking some strong and decided step with reference to the matter, observing that if they did so, they would exercise an influence over the American Church that they never exercised before.

Dr. Crott objected to the Assembly taking any measures on the subject.

Mr. Dill condemned the deliverance of the American Assembly, in strong terms, and said, that the arguments used by them were exercisely shaves.

Mr. Dorbit, of Ballymena, could not agree with the observations that had been made with reference to the American Church. He argued that neither the Presbyterian, the Episcopel, nor the Methodist Church could do anything in the matter of slavery, and that the whole depended upon the Legislature of the country.

The Morbatora thought that the better way would be to appoint a committee at once; that that Committee should meet as soon as possible, and prepare an answer.

After a few words from Mr. Killen, a Committee was appointed to reply to the letter which had drawn out the foregoing observations.

From the Ulster Banner.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE GENERAL

motive have we, dear brethren, to labor with increasing zeal in the advancement of our common Christianity, when we consider that it is connected with peace on earth, as well as glory to God in the bighest! Have we not reason to believe that the friends of true religion here and in America have had some influence in inducing statesmen to emerinto pacific arrangements; and are we not warranted to hope that, as the spirit of the Gospel spreads, the spirit of contention will disappear?

TAll men are born free and equal -with co which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

The Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republicant of the slave population of Christian, (!) Republicant of the slave population of the slave population

lican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

17 Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

17 Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-

stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

(1) The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVENOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 814

law, the truth was not in danger. He trusted that the Irish General Assembly would do as the other sections of the Christian Church, and as the Evangelical Alliance had done,—namely, refuse all fellowship with slaveholders; and concluded by expressing his delight at the spirit which seemed to peavade the General Assembly during the debate on this subject that morning.

The Rev. I Nexaon then moved a resolution, expressing the duty of all missionary Churches to take an interest in the melancholy condition of 3,000,000 of slaves in the Southern States of America, deprived of access to the Scriptures.

The Rev. Dr. Eddan, of Armagh, seconded the resolution in a speech of great power and argument, proving that the Szered Scripturer gave no countemance to the interpretation attempted to be put upon them by the slaveholding Diviness of America; that slaveholders, and buyers, and all engaged in the vile traffic, were ranked by the apostle Paul as murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, and they were in just such company as they were entitled to. The Rev. Speaker sat down amid much applause.

The Rev. J. Hodders was then called to the

the Rev. J. Hopores was then called to the Chair, and a vote of thanks passed to Dr. Drew; af-ter which, the meeting separated.

TO THE HONORABLE ABBOTT LAWRENCE. NUMBER 114.

Bostox, July 3, 1846.

My Dear Sir,—I learn that some of your toadies round about here, who flatter you for what they hope to get by it, make themselves very busy in your detence, by charging me with attacking you personally, and using no argument. I have addressed myseli to you, because I esteum and respect you, and very much regret the mode in which you have exerted your great influence of late. But I shall not notice your toadies any further than to ask you, for your own sake, to scatter from your superabundance a few dollars among them, and to bid them do you no further harm. Boston, July 3, 1846.

for your own sake, to scatter from your superabundance a few dollars among them, and to hid them do you no further harm.

In my last I promised to consider the reasons which induced you, in your letters lately addressed to Mr. Rivers, to say nothing of slavery, although as a Christian, a patriot, and a political economist, that subject lay so directly in your path, that you were compelled absolutely to turn out of your way to avoid it. If I at all understand your feeling in adopting this singular course, it was something of this kind. You were desirous of presenting an argument in defence of the Tariff of 1842, which might be generally read in the slaveholding States, where the greatest opposition to it was known to be entertained, and you well knew that no such argument would be likely to be received by most of the people in those States otherwise than as an insult, if you were to connect with it the slightest aljusion to slavery. You therefore thought it expedient to make your principles bend for the moment to your interest, and to promote the Tariff at the expense of a full statement of truth. Was not this the sun and substance of your reasoning? If I am wrong, I need only to be assured of it, to correct my error. If on the contrary I am right, I have only to say that your calculation was in many respects just. Had you said a word about slavery, you would not have received the endorsement of the Richmond Whig. Neither would you, 'born abolitionist' though you were whilst in the bosom of a Whig convention in Faneuii Hall in September last, have been christened in January in Virginia as 'having ever shown yourself a TRUE FREND OF THE SOUTH,' and 'eminently national in your sentiments and feelings.' I grant all this. I concede that you did gain a hearing for an argument defective in its

ing ever shown yourself A TRUE TRIEND OF THE SOUTH, and 'eminently national in your sentiments and feelings.' I grant all this. I concede that you did gain a hearing for an argument defective in its very essence, by suppressing a material portion of it. But what of that? You are surely not so dull as to suppose men will change their public action until they see a way to make the change of use to them. You could not imagine that an agricultural slave-holding people would be immediately converted to a manufacturing people, by the finest reasoning on earth, if that reasoning is not made to apply in some way to prove the practicability of adapting their condition to the change. You gained a hearing, but did you produce conviction? Let the votes of

what, on the other hand, have you loa? You have lost the high moral power which comes from a calm, energetic exposition of the whole truth. You have lost the reputation of carrying out in practice the principles which you solemnly declared to be yours. If in the days of persecution, if in the ern of Saint Paul and the Apostles, they had set you a similar example in the teaching of the Christian mith, do you think their names would have descended unto this time honored in the Clurch?

I write thus seriously and earnestly to you, Mr. Lawrence, because I think it high time to break up the miserable system of truckling to expediency in everything, for the sake of better filling our pockets with shaveholding gold. I allude here not merely to yourself. Your argument is by no means a new one. When Professor Renwick was writing the life of that noble patriot, and better than born abolitionist, John Jay, he was compelled by his publishers to resort to it, and he secordingly suppressed the record of that excellent man's opinion upon the subject of slavery. When Mr. Paulding published a revised edition of his works, in order to gain a circulation in the States which tolerate it, he struck out all the passages descriptive of his painful feelings upon the first eight of slavery. When a late edition of Professor Longfellow's poems wis gotten up at Philadelphia, the fine strains which disgust at slavery had inspired, were omitted, to suit the market of the slaveholding States. Now I ask you, Mr. Lawrence, as a man and a Christian, do you approve of this servility? If you do, then pray let us carry out the practice as far as it should be upon the there of the declaque. If there be a nation known to be addicted to adultery, let it send to them copies suppressing the seventh. If still another should be guilty of homicide, let it expunge the sixth, and so on through them all. In these cases, too, it might be urged that so much good would probably come from gaining an opportunity for a favorable hearing of the rest of the Christia

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coston; the largest shed in this city. of the Universe, Moral Philosophy, cwis and Milton of Kentucky, ionorable Artitle. E. Ellis, June 1st, n War, preached ne 7, 1846. A MARSH,

25 Cornhill KING. DENTIST. ORNER OF Avon-

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BOSTON RY, ETC. nory and Intellect enlarged and im ion, Natural and o; Amativeness nal; Tight Lac gical Almanae fo

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A MARSH, 25 Cornhill.

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We never expect much good of party politicians but now and then one appears among them, handling pitch without seeming to be defiled, and actually venturing to offend his party by the possession and use of conscience. The Boston Daily Whig evidently thinks truth of more consequence than Whiggery and its controversy with the Daily Advertiser present so finely the contrast of honest independence with respectable conformity, that we quote an extract from each paper for the readers of the Liberator

MR. WINTHROP AND THE WHIG MEMPERS OF

Cononess.

There are those however who refuse to take this There are those however who refuse to take this candid view of the subject, and make noisy complaints of the course which was pursued by the greater part of the Whig members, in not persevering in a fruitless opposition to the hill, after finding it impracticable to divest it of its objectionable features. Our attention has been lately called to an article on this subject in the Whig, a paper published in this city, for the professed purpose of advocating and supporting Whig principles. In the article here referred to, which is the leading editorial article of that paper of the 16th inst., we find the following passage, in reference to Mr. Winthrop's vote in support of this bill:—

throp's vote in support of this bill:—

'We deeply regretted that vote—still more deeply that two Massachusetts names are to be found on the list which will stand in the federal House of Representatives, as long as that House shall stand, testifying to what we believe to be a gross falsehood, and most deeply of all, that one of these should be the name of the representative from Boston. We know not or eare not what the feelings of others may be on the subject, or whother Mr. Winthrop may not become ten times more popular than ever for this act, but according to the best catimate we can form of political morality, if he centil expange the record of it exen by the sacrifice of the memory of all his preceding brilliant career, he would make a bargain. Such is the opinion, which, we must add, has not been shaken by any reasoning adduced in the present speech in its justification.

Inseed, we must, in justice to our own principles,

by any reasoning adduced in the present speech in its justification.

Indeed, we must, in justice to our own principles, go farther, and complain of the mode in which this vote has been defended. The act seems to be regarded as if it was acceeptible to a double construction—as if it was acceeptible to a double construction—as if it was acceeptible to a double construction of the worst acts of the administration—as if it did not shut the mouth of Mr. Withtrop against any right of further remonstrance, as if, in short, it was not telling the Christian world a downright lie. Either this preamble to the War bill tells the truth, or it tells what is not true. If it does tell the truth, then indeed we are all of us wrong; but none is more wrong then Mr. Withtrop, in having heretofore described the administration policy as inevitably bringwrong then administration policy as inevitably bring-ing on a state of war on the part of Mexico. It, on the other hand, it does not tell the truth, how could Mr. Winthrep justify it to his conscience to set his name in perpetual attestation to a falsehood?

This is the language of a paper calling itself par excellence The Whito,—a paper established for the support of Whig principles, and relying upon Whig patronage. Had it been found in a Democratic paper, although we might have been surprised at per, although we might have been surprised at it for its discourtesy, it would have been attributed to the zeal of party opposition. Had it appeared in one of the avowedly Abolition papers, it might have passed without remark, as not inconsistent with the intemperance of expression often found in discussions of the writers and orators of that party. But finding such language in a Boston Whig paper, uttered by one who possesses a personal respect for Mr. Winthrop, we feel it our duty to that gentle-man as well as to the Whig party, to enter our pro-test against it, as a personal attack which is not only unmerited and unprovoked, but grossly slanderous and indecent. To say of a political friend that he has given 'a political striction to the worst acts of the administration '-that an act of his is 'telling the Christian world a downright lie,'-that it is testifying to what' the writer believes 'to be a gross falsehood, after complimenting him for his moderation, enlarged views and correct taste, to declare that this single act is of so immoral a char-acter as to outweigh all the merits of his whole poacter as to oulweigh all the ments of his whole po-litical life, is a license of political discussion not usual among members of the same political party, and not likely to lead to harmony of action were it suffered to pass unnoticed by the friends of the in-dividual so assailed, even were his position as a public man far less important than that of Mr. Win-

rop. We therefore protest against this charge, as not We therefore protest against this charge, as not only rude, and indecorous, but as unfounded in truth. Mr. Winthrop, in voting for the bill, did not set his name in perpetual attestation to a falsebood.' He gave lis support like every other coscientientious man acting rationally us a member of society, and especially when acting as the member of a deliberative body—for the best measure under the circumstances of the case, to which he could obtain the experience of his especialty. sanction of his associates. It is not true that a mem-ber of a legislative body, in voting for an act composed of a variety of propositions, gives his attesta-tion to each individual proposition. Legislation at-tempted upon such a principle would be found im-possible, and the legislature which should persevere in such an attempt would prove themselves a body of impracticables. The aim of a delibrative body is to embody in their acts the sentiments of the greatest number, or at least a majority of the members. It is idle to expect that in all cases occurri in a numerous assembly, the concurrence of a ma jority should go to the extent of an entire approval of every part of the act to be passed, so that each member can regard it as his individual act, and set his name in attestation to every part or sentiment stated in it. Such is not the meaning of the vote which is given on the passage of a hill. The meaning of the vote, if the member acts honestly, and consistently with the obligations of public duty, is that in his opinion the passing of the act in that particular stage, under all the circumstances of the case, will better promote the public welfare than the rejection of it. It is not in the power of a rejection of it. It is not in the power of a ther of such a body to choose the precise form in which he will give his assent or dissent to the propositions on which his vote is demanded. He if of necessity limited to an assent or dissent to the entire act, as complex and incongruous in its parts as it may be, and were he to govern himself by the principle of voting in the negative on every measure which did not in every part accord with his no tions of propriety or expediency, his name would probably be found recorded in opposition to nine-tenths of the most valuable acts of legislation in the

There is, therefore, no foundation for the charge against Mr. Winthrop, that in voting for an important public measure—a measure of urgent necessi-ty for the public protection—he asserted a false-bood, even admitting that he regarded some of the statements in the preamble of the bill as untrue.

From the Boston Daily Whig. MR. WINTHROP AND THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the 11th of May last, the House of Representatives passed a bill in the following words: Whereas, by the acts of the republic of Mexico, a late of war exists between the United States and

that republic,

Be it enacted, &c., with a view to the successful

prosecution of this war, the President be authorized to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and accept the services of volunteers to a number not exceeding 50,000. That the sum of ten millions of dollars be put at the President's disposal for this purpose.

For this preamble and bill as they now read,

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, the representative of Boston, voted, together with a great number of others. Only fourteen persons voted against it, five of whom, however, were Whigs from Massachusetts, Mesers. Adams, Ashman, Hudson, King and

We believed this bill to be a bad instrument used to carry on a wicked war, and that the preamble was designed to cover a wicked act with a false-hood. We believe so now. And perceiving the general apathy which had come over the public, amounting to almost a paralysis of the moral senti-ment of the country, we did not hesitate, at the moment of the country, we did not heatate, at the mo-ment of assuming the management of this press, boldly, and as we happen to know, not without some little effect, to run counter to the popular feeling. Deeply as we regretted what seemed to us the timid and vascillating course of our friends at Washington, amounting to positive betrayal of the highest public principles, we had no choice but ei-ther tacitly to subscribe to it as the Daily Adver-tion did no to remountants against it under the lead tier did, or to remonstrate against it under the lead of the National Intelligencer, at Washington. We took the latter course, and the moment has not passed that has inspired a doubt in our minds of its

correctness.

The statement which we made was that Mr. Winthrop, in voting for the war bill, 'had set his

devoted. But, as it is uncertain whether you will be able to obtain a correct report of the affair from even at the gale. It was none other than the pious,

Imame in perpetual attenuion in a falseboard. The Daily Advertiere calls this not only 'code and indecovous, but unfounded in ruth.' In other words, mins with contempt, but at this charge of listended, it is arrived seath of the code of the arrived seath of the code of the arrived seath of the code of the

If Mr. Winthrop were a gentleman of no weight or consequence, or one whose public morality we did not respect, we should have let it pass without comment. But occupying the station that he has up to this moment deservedly earned, and exercising the influence which he does for good or for evil in this community we feel it our duty as journalists, even at some risk of such outpourings as this of the Advertiser, to do what we can to counteract the effect of his most unfortunate example.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle.

A MOB OF LAKE COUNTY OFFICIALS.

MENTON, July 10, 1846.

Editors of A. S. Bugle:

Dean Friends—Before this reaches you, you will, doubtless, learn through other channels that a shameful outrage has been perpetrated upon my wife and myself by certain officials of this county, under the forms of law, for the purpose of gratifying personal pique and party animosity, and of imped-

special pipus and was recognified and the property of the shift of words. Har, as it is uncertain whether you will be able to shoul as correct report of the shift from the property of the shift of the principal actors in it were Lawyer J. H. Howe, De. Cushing Cunniphum, Esq. John Palge, Constable Charles Parker, Freeman Cady, Class Gibberth and Lockwood Frishes.

Gardy Class Justice of the PELCEC (2) and all he pardoned in the following reference to their stabiling and past conduct, which might others of the control of the

intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an which is neither more nor less than constant relitera-

out in it.

This drew forth some threats from his hoser, for contempt of court, I suppose, though he did not say for what. To this I replied that we held his conduct and his threats alike in contempt, and should pay up respect to either. All reasonable hope of trying us that night being now at an end, the deacon remanded us into the custody of the constable, with orders to bring us sgain before him the next morning at 8 o'clock. I will not detail the further occurences of that evening, except simply to state that we were taken to a public house, and by the aid of an addition to his posse comitatus, the constable removed us from the buggy to a chamber, where we enjoyed a refreshing night's sleep, three brave and patriotic keepers remaining outside our room, who, I presume, performed their high duty to the entire satisfaction of their employers.

At 9 o'clock on the following morning, we were taken by force from our chamber to a hall in the opposite end of the house, where were assembled the deacon and his abettors, and a large number of our friends, of both sexes, some of whom had come 12 or 14 miles to witness the proceedings. The deacon proceeded, as on the preceding evening, to read the complaints, which set forth that we had been guilty of breaking the Sabbath by performing manual labor in selling books and otherwise, contrary to the peace and dignity of the State, and again inquired if we were guilty, or not guilty. But having already informed him that we should hold no conversation with him in the capacity of a magistrate, neither of us made any reply. The Proseculing

already informed him that we should hold no conversation with him in the capacity of a magistrate, neither of us made any reply. The Prosecuting Attorney, Howe, proceeded to examine witnesses, the first of whom was Judge Paige. Then commenced a most rich and amusing scene. Being questioned by the prosecution, not only as to the fact of our selling books and obtaining subscribers for our papers, but also as to the sentiments advanced in our speeches on the churches, Mexican war and political parties, the whole anti-slavery field was thrown wide open. Gen. J. H. Paine, Esq., of Painesville, volunteered to defend the honor of the county. Such a cross-examination as that to which he subjected the Judge, was a caution to all dignitaries who practise worse crimes than do those whom they condemn, and still go unwhipped of the law.

He was compelled, virtually, to approve our

He was compelled, virtually, to approve He was compelled, virtually, to approve our course and to acknowledge himself guilty of a breach of the law in getting up a disturbance in our meeting, for the purpose of thrusting Howe upon our platform, contrary to our consent, therby abetting trespass—still another breach of the law. And the churches and parties, especially the Democratic, the poor Judge was compelled most sorrily to expose. Indeed, I almost pitied him. The same terrible rastigation was inflicted on most of the other witnesses for the prosecution, all with the exception of one, I believe, being subjected to the terrible fate of self-condemnation as disaurhers of the

to be one of the constant Salbath day practices of orthodox churches throughout this region.

The examination of witnesses being over, Howe went into an elaborate defence of the deacon and the violated law. He was followed by Esq. Paine, in a most magnificent effort in defence of the honor of the county and the liberties of our country. I am not a proper judge of the legal merits of Mr. Paine's argument; but as an anti-slavery speech, I have rarely heard it equalled; and have no hesitation in saying there was no person in the room capable of reasoning, who was not perfectly convinced of the diabolical character of slavery and all its supporters; and no heart not harder than adamnit, that was not melted by his touching appeals. It was pronounced by some, the hest anti-slavery meeting they had ever attended. But it was in the boldness of his denunciation of the court and all parties concerned in this uefarious persecution, that he did himself the most honor, shown, as it land most clearly been, that malice, party spite, and secniost clearly been, that malice, party spite, and sectarian bigotry had instigated all who had moved in it. He told them they all ought to be indicted; ed by their fellow-men, be had yet much to learn.

As it was nearly night when we were set at liberty, there was time only for a few remarks from us, to those who were assembled to witness the trial. In these we did not strive to call honied words, but the meanness and malignity of the whole company concerned, especially the deacon, were pretty thoroughly exposed and denounced. The innkeeper, however, would not allow us to proceed undisturbed by the mob in his house, and we adjourned to the reat door's portice, where we closed our remarks, which proved effective. The evil spirits were exasperated to the highest pitch, as was evinced by their writhing and gnashing of teeth, as we drove off in the midst of their yells and groans, maddened that they had again lost their prey. off in the midst of their years that they had again lost their prey.

CONGRESS MESSAGE : To the Senate and House of Representatives

I invite your attention to the propriety of making

account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th February, 1806 an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury; and I should hope that the result, in this respect, might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object.

I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the purpose which. I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state, that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican republic.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Upon this c.

Upon this a very exciting debate sprung up, which was forced to a conclusion, the money being voted by 85 to 70.

It is said that a proposition will be made to Mexico and this money is wanted to fix any odds and ends that may exist.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, AUGUST 14, 1846.

Until further notice, letters and communica ons for Mr. Garrison must be addressed to him to the care of George Thompson, Esq., 6 Waterlo Place, London.

CHRIST THE CONSOLER I was looking, the other day, with a friend, at the

eautiful engraving called Christus Consolator. wish I could place it before each one of my readers and thus at once, give them the privilege of seeing it and save myself the labor of an inadequate descrip tion; but enough of it for my purpose can be told in a few words. It represents Christ in a sitting posture, with extended arms of invitation, surrou with those who have come to him for help or cor fort. In front of the picture, on the spectator's righ lies a young man, a fine specimen of manly beauty who seems to have been brought there for restoration from insanity. As Jesus grasps the chain wit which he has been bound, it falls off from his hands and the artist has most successfully expressed in I countenance, and in his feeble attempt to rise, the commencement of recovery from his confused and bewildered state. Next beyond him is a negro, stretching forward his shackled hands with passionate earnestness, for the like liberation, and further still a group of three persons, one a laborer with a tool or tion of one, I believe, being subjected to the terrible fate of self-condemnation as disturbers of the peace and law breakers. Added to this, out of their own mouths they were proved guilty of the very crime of which they were proved guilty of the very crime of which they were trying to convict us, that is, of Subhath-breaking. The constable, too, was proved to be in the dilemma, he having served the warrant on the Sabbath, when his brother engoged to be security for all damages, if he would pastpone it till Monday. But the most amusing incident of the day was the testimony elicited in regard to the HONORABLE COURT itself. The gard to the HONORABLE COURT itself. The charge against us, it will be recollected was the charge against us, it will be recollected, was the selling of books on the Sabbath. One of the witnesses being asked if it was customary in that vicinity to sell books in the churches on the Sabbath, preplied it was, and that he had sometimes been a purchaser. 'Of whom have you bought books on Sunday?' inquired the lawyer. 'Of deacon Cunningham,' was the reply. I will not undertake to describe the merriment that ran around the hall, nor the mortification and chagrin of our pious judge, in and which betokens a mind accustomed to hear new the mortification and chagrin of our pious judge, in being convicted of the very act for which he had things candidly, and judge of them independently. being convicted of the very act for which he had being convicted of the very act for which he had recovered a little from the shock, he remarked in a very low tone that he acknowledged the law, and was ready to mirabl, displaying by their expression and action, foc it to say, that after he had recovered a little from the shock, he remarked in a very low tone that he acknowledged the law, and was ready to pay the fine. But the lawyer for the defence of the county reminded him that he had violated no law in that act. Indeed, no one could suppose such a sale of books a violation of the law. It was shown to be one of the constant Salbhath day practices of the consta

it. He told them they all ought to be indicted; and I believe all present who think it right to prosecute, felt the justice of his condemnation. Even Howe himself was somewhat moved, as was apparent from his feeble and faltering reply.

Of course we were acquitted. The public sentiment was too powerful to be withstood. Undoubtedly our persecutors reckoned too much on the bittery prejudices entertained against us by all parties, and all churches, not dreaming but it would sustain them.

As it was nearly night when we were set at liberty, there was time only for a few remarks from us, these we did not strive to cull honied words, but his surpose to interfere with the 'iestitutions of section and a realization of that 'kingdom of God,' which Christ came to establish on earth? How is it that, having been familiar from his youth with the records of Christ's life, he can hold and retain the idea that it was not his surpose to interfere with the 'iestitutions of sections.

theological instruction, which has persuaded him that religion has respect to the future world rather than

ligious country. But since our religion is of that sort which sends a ship to India, with missionaries in the cabin and rum in the hold-which openly gives tracts to the Chinese while it secretly sells them opi Message from the President.— Granting of \$2,000,000 to settle the War.

The President sent to the House, on the 8th, the carefully supplying them with bibles and chaplains the express purposes of robbery and murder, first carefully supplying them with bibles and chaplainswhich holds slaves as church property, and pays its ministers with their hire, the whip-extorted labor of the men and the prostitution of the womenof the United States:

I invite your attration to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance, for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican republic.

It is my sincere deaire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid, the existing war with Mexico, by a peace just and honorable to both partice. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both; and such as neither will be hereafter inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic, immediately after their tratification of a treat. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty, until it can be ratified by our Senate, or on application to carry it into effect made by Congress Indeed, the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altegether. The disbursement of this money would, of course, be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th Feb. 1803, an Act was passed appropriating extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign antooss." To be applied under the direction of the President of the United States and foreign on, and whose only claim to the title of Christian intercourse between the United States and for which by deliberate vote (as in Park-st, church, Bos-

VOLUME XVI.-NO. XXXII on of Lord, Lord, which Christ has der

When win it of the practical, and designed to perfect the population to every day life? It is impossible to application to every any natural transmission in timate, the pernicions influence of the doctrine man ed by our clergy that many of the benefit of Gas tianity are designed to be prospective, and us to be expected or sought for to-day. They are to Christianity will altimately abeliah war, but you that Christians of the present day are honed in 60. that Christians of the present day are boned in the advantage of the present day are boned in the advantage of the present day weapons, and sometimes deliberately to make out to shoot and stab their hethren. They are that Christianity will ultimately abolish alare, to yet that Christianity will ultimately abolish alare, by the third christianity of the present day may relate hold slaves. Thus religion cames to be as an a compound of speculative belief and them are a compound of speculative belief and them are compatible with the most outrageous violations of the law of lare to a fellow-men. fellow-men.

Every one who aids in the work of connection

Every one was also in the souls of connecting the ideas of religion and practical benevolence is demines of men, contributes to bring about a track, wival of religion. The heautiful song of angels with heralded the Messiah's birth has been sacreegon divided by the priesthood of the god of battle, wi have forbidden us to expect prace on earth and pai will amongst men at so early a period as the will amongst men at so early a period as the in-teenth century after its annunciation, and who has faithfully serve their bloody drity; but Carain-see clearly that God cannot be glarified by means are so far removed from peace and good will us are so far removed from peace. He that has murder or enslave one another. He that traly la God, will of necessity love his brother ala. each man manifest this connection in his daily is, his common business, and recognise the define trath that whatever business interferes with an manifestation is itself a sin. Thus there is no ma for the soldier or slaveholder under the Chisco-banner. Their first step in religion must be is a nounce their vicious profession, and seek us in ean fitly fraternize with humanity. Let the pan-er not forget to preach 'deliverance to the rutim. let the shipmaster joyfully assist the fugitire n his escape; and let poet, painter and scalptor of so use his divine art us to knit more closely the conof human brotherhood. No man's infures an small, no man's sphere so limited but that he me become to some unfortunate fellow-being atractor soler .- c. K. W.

THE TARIFF AND THE SUB-TREASURY. THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH AND OF THE BORTE

We congratulate the abolitionists of the comthat the Tariff of 1842 is demolished, and the Sal. Treasury set up in its stead. Not that we us whether the Whig or the Democratic idol be the g. knowledged Divinity of the nation. It matter lith the interests of Freedom which party prevals; placing its favorite effigies of the golden calf was national Temple. But it is good to know that tyranny of the dominant oligarchy is likely to be in that part of this people's costume where the wear their hearts—not upon their sleeves, in-in their pockets. It is hopeful when there is a purpor that the Almighty Dollar may be roused from in ver alumbers, to ring out a remonstrance at this is vasion of his sanctity, which may send a require even to the souls of Northern merchants and facturers.

The control of the public policy of the country's of necessity, and by the consent of the Northern ple, in the hands of the bundred thousand voting slaveholders, and of their twenty-five representing resentatives, and their clear majority of for into nate, of the United States. This is a natir of course, and, as matters now stand, of right. Butte lovers of freedom have reason to rejoice when the tyrants draw the chain so tight that it galls is nhs of their Northern vassals. The only hose in them is that their masters may kirk a little spirition hem. But the danger is, that they have been a long accustomed to their servile state, that, as the are upt to say of their brother slaves at the South, they do not wish to be free' !- that they are lany and contented, and would not be free if they could

But the analogy between the white slaver of State street and Wall-street, and the black slaves of the ice swamps and the cotton fields, holds good through ant. In order to be contented and happy in the chains, they both must be 'fat and sleek.' of Mr. Clay's fortunate servants was driven from the Elysian shades of Ashland, by three hundred labes well laid on. Canada is getting tull of the feller. common masters, to abrogate the illustries Comtution under which they lived, to violate the mind compact between them, and to set up for themeins.

There may be some of the black slaves of the South. who enjoy a sort of animal contentment as long a they have enough to est, and are not flogged beyon endurance—who had 'rather bear the ills they have than to fly to others that they know not of.' Be when their allowance of corn is shortened, and that of habes doubled, even they are aroused to a sease of their condition, and to look about for a way of n

And so it is with the corresponding class of the brethren at the North. As long as they are allowed to get a tolerable living out of the proceeds of this own labor, after supporting their masters in identiand laxury, furnishing them with goods for nothing, paying their taxes, providing them with the circu military and diplomatic offices—in short, as the pi-son says in Douglans's famous sermon to the saws. letting them do all the thinking, while they do a the working;' as long as they are allowed this dalgence, they are well content with their let, ad are willing to curry favor with their masters, helping them keep the more restive class of the neighbors quiet, and by lond-mouthed assurascerallegiance. But when their grub is stopped, when their dividends are cut down, when the nicely beanced machinery of free labor is deranged, when the cart-whip cracks sharp and fast about their ears, the they begin to howl, and whine, and vapor, and-life about the brave things they are nearly ready to it for the maintaining of their rights. But, unfor nately, it always ends there. They have not the pluck of their black brethren, to dissolve the converon between them and their owners, from which all

their ills arise.

Now, as between these parties, we do s the slaveholders for the treatment they lester of their white slaves. For here there is a distinction between the two classes of bondmen. The white are voluntary, the black involuntary, slaves. And when the many consent to submit to the yoke of the fee, the heavier it is made the better. The Constitution of this Government is so arranged and contried, as to benefit only the governing, or slaveholding, class. And they are right in using it for its legion mate purposes. Their Northern serfs would to same were they in their place. A willing slave a ever a tyrant at his heart. The frequency who could not endure the reign of King Log, had to solute the reign of King Log, had to solute the reign of King Log, to be gobbled up by King Stork, when he granted to their prayers. The only hope for North-ern emancipation is in the very excess of Souther caprice and tyrasny. The North must learn that its South he its natural, necessary, legitimate snew that all the prosperity they enjoy is in spite, and a in consequence of the Union that binds the two it gether, complexe in missro, in an embrace file his with which Mesentius bound the living to the design. This lesson they can, and will, only learn from the own sufferings. And that these may be multiplied should be the prayer of every good patriot. Experience, we are glad to know, is doing its work, and

namity. Let the preachpainter and sculpter each imited but that he may fellow-being a true Con

BUB-TREASURY. THE AND OF THE NORTH. itionists of the country molished, and the Sab nd. Not that we care nation. It matters little which party prevails in of the golden ealf in the good to know that the archy is likely to be felt when there is a prosper by be roused from his silch may send a response n merchants and m

policy of the sountry is ent of the Northern pesndred thousand voting , in the House of Rer majority of four in the This is a matter of tand, of right. But the on to rejoice when the tight that it galls the win. The only hope for y high a little spirit into at they have been m vile state, that, as they r claves at the South, !- that they are happy be free if they could! e white slaves of State he black slaves of the lds, holds good through oted and happy in their t and sleek. Even one the illustrious Cousti-, to violate the sacred o set up for themselves. ck slaves of the South, ntentment as long as are not flogged beyond bear the ills they have y know not of. But s shortened, and that of aroused to a some of bout for a way of esnonding class of their

ng as they are allowed f the proceeds of their ir masters in idleness ith goods for nothing, them with the civil,
in short, as the parsermon to the slaves, ing, while they do all ing, while they do at are allowed this inmet with their lot, and ith their masters, by rective class of their noutbed assurances of trub is stopped, when the nicely balwhen the nicely bal-is deranged, when the about their ears, ther and vapor, and-talk re nearly ready to do rights. But, unforts. They have not the o dissolve the connexwners, from which all ment they bestow on

there is a distinction the yoke of the few.
The Constitution
anged and contrived, anged and converged or aleveholding, sing it for its legition serie would do the A willing slare is the frogs who goold Log, had to submit tork, when he was only hope for Northth must learn that the legitimate enemy; y is 19 spite, and not binds the two to an embrace like that living to the dead good patriot. Expe-

udes are coming reluctantly, but deliberately, de casclasion, that THERE IS NO PREEDOM OR CONCLUSION, USER THE NORTH BUT IN AN ENTIRE THAT THE SOUTH; THAT THAT THE ONLY WAY TO SAFETY AND PEACE OVER THE RUINS OF THE UNION ISO OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Q.

BOALL OF THE ANTI-TARIFF BILL AND REPEAL OF THE UNION.

tion of the Whigs of which the Atlas is the otherco, in crying out, in the extremity of its dis-git the reduction of the Tariff, for REFEAL! Dor are going to agitate, forthwith, for the Repeal the Bill. They had better submit patiently at first, sher most do at last. What new sop have they Certerus of Slavery? Will they make of quint the Annexation of California and Santa hen, when it is accomplished, swear allegi-100 the Union, however bounded ?? Can they not to carry any measure against the twenty-five tatives of slaves in the House, and the maof four slaveholding votes in the Senate? Have eret known the South to fail in getting anythat it wanted? The slaveholders know their They 'know their stops,' They have sounded on their lowest note to the top of their com-They have pushed them to the wall, and they n to keep them there. They have nailed them has money to the counter. There was never a ment 'laugh' than that from the opposition of the Senate which answered Mr. Webster's pring that the South did not know the spirit that a in the people of the North! If they do not know tis not for want of opportunities. They have tis not for want of opportunities. They have aid, and for that single reason, not to have gaugdits spirit. Their argument has always been that en to ancient Pistol, when he offers him the l decrees, look you, you do not love it, nor your Sections, and your appetites, and your digestic ins not agree with it, I would desire you to eat it.' and it has caten and sworn, and sworn and eaten; and now the Atlas swells itself up, like a turkeyek, and says in the true 'Ercles vein,' All Hell shall stir for this !" The slaveholders understand this game thoroughly

the Whigs are perfectly free to let off their superindignation upon this sort of Repeal. If the oth will only let them have as many new slavediag States as they can steal or rob from Mexico, eable them to make such laws as they like, it is me to agitate as much as it pleases for their re-But there is a kind of Repeal which the slave. ideas fear, and the only kind in which there is any irtoe of any salvation for the North. The only kind Repeal that is in the power of the North. A Resel which is demanded of us alike as men of spirit, feener, and of business. It is THE REPEAL OF THE UNION! Of that Union which has been an amiligated curse, from the beginning, to the people the Free States Which has done them evil, only ril, and that continually. Which has given us wars is fight, debts to pay, drones to support. Which has greaus neither safety to our persons, protection to property, nor stability to our policy. Whatever feivil rights we enjoy is in virtue of our State and not of our general Government. Its benefits are parely ideal. Its muschiefs actual and perpetual. the Atlas and the Whigs agitate for this Repeal Let them arouse themselves, and seek to shake of the night-mare that has sat on the heart of this people he half a century, and palsied its healthful flow. Let them help to read backward the accursed spell that has bound us so long in its unholy power. Let them, in short, assist in the revolution that is on foot or the overthrow of the oligarchy which is established ner us by the present constitution of the United tates, and they will achieve for themselves and their hildren a prosperity which no Tariff can give, and no Sub-tressury take away ;-a prosperity arising out nstitutions truly free, and guarded by the reality, and not the form alone, of a Republic !-- Q.

The following burst of patriotic indignation was cited from the National Intelligencer, by the apretention that the President would veto the River ad llarbor bill. The Intelligencer has lived a good to, to very little purpose, if it has needed this veto well it that our republican form of Government is illahumbug. Never was a truer thing said than that the most absolute despotism may exist under publican forms;' and the Abolitionists could have told the Intelligencer this a great while ago. But it nistikes in supposing that our government is fast It has been for fifty years an hereditary oligarchical despotism. And the President is, and always has been, the creature and the tool of this oligarchy, foreraing us in right of its property in human flesh, just as the Doge of Venice was but the puppet of the magnificoes. The philosophy of the Intelligencer does not go quite deep enough. It is the power which the Constitution gives to slavery, and not that it gives to the President, that has made our republi-

an institutions 'a most tragical comedy.'-q. We call our institutions free, and our political sys The call our institutions free, and our political ayatim republican—democratic even, some contend;
and yet, in this representative government of ours,
of what consequence is the public will of the public
ward, interpreted such by the people's Representatives, of they accord not with the Presidential will—
of that single individual, whose sole function is, of
eight to be, simply to carry into effect the expressed
will of the Legislature? What is to be the ultimate
limit of the 'comman power' in this case. imit of the 'one-man power' in this republic of ours? its strides ought long ago to have alarmed all reflecting persons; yet habit and the public acquiescence are clothing our Executive with despotic power, and ngress and out of it, sit in quiet subm to it, as if spell bound. Truly has it been said, that the mest absolute despotism may exist under republi-can forms; and it would really seem that our govern-ment is fast degenerating into a mere quadrennial cleating description.

### STEPREN S. AND ABBY K. FOSTER

We need not invite the attention of our readers : the letter in another column from S. S. Foster to the this Bugle, giving an account of the treatment Mr. and Mrs. Foster have received at the hands of the same of Unionville in that State. It is a somewhat bev passage in their history, but by no means the last edifyidg. We apprehend that the West will ere long discover what the East found out long ago, thit such true metal only gets additional currency by every hard thump of the pro-slavery mint. We tejoice to hear of their ominent success in the great feld of labor they have chosen for their summer

## BOARDING SCHOOL AT CANTERBURY.

We have received a letter from a gentleman askaginformation of Mr. Garrison as to the probabilities petronage from this quarter to a Boarding School for olored children at Canterbury, Conn. This infornation we are unable to give; but shall be most happy to be the medium through which it may be

Any persons wishing to avail themselves of such natifution are requested to give information of the fast, at 25 Cornhill. No opposition is to be apprehended, and competent instruction is secured The terms will not probably exceed \$100. per anram, for board and tnition.

Now in press, and soon to be published, an origi-ni work, entitled Beveriy Randolph, or Life in the Galley, by P. B. Randolph. Its object is to show the many hardships suffered by sea cooks and stew-Avis, a profession which the writer has followed the frester part of his life. The book will contain 120 cearo pages, printed on good paper. Price 18 dol-luster hundred. Orders left at 10, Spring-lane, or 10 Franklin-avenue, will be attended to.

THE PIRST TOTAL-ABSTINENCE PAPER

We cheerfully insert the following friendly tour ection, from the New York Tribe we made in the leader of the 24th of June, in Garrison's Mission to England, that he wa

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE EDITOR. Wm. LLOTD Garnison was the first editor of the first newspaper established in the world on the principle of Total-Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Its name was the Journal of the Times, printed in Bennington, Vt., about the year 1827. He also started the first Immediate Emancipation paper in America. Bost June.

America. — Best. Jour.

This piece of history needs correction.

publicly, on more than one occasion. We are still and impressive manner upon all present to be faithful inclined to think that our memory does not mislead in fulfilling the high trust imposed in them, in laborus and that his statement was that the Journal of the ing to effect the speedy and peaceful overthrow of Times was the first paper established in the world on slavery in our own land, confident that when the per principle of Total Abstinence, as now understood. ple willed it, it must fall, and that forever. did not claim for it the character of being the Jons Prince of Danvers, rejoiced that such

thropist 'maintained the doctrine of total abstinence had always been held sacred to freedom-they were from all that can intozicate, previous to the establishment of the 'Journal of the Times.' We have delayed noticing the denial of our statement by the It was to keep in view that important era when this Herald, in hopes of being able to meet with a file of boon was granted to 800,000 human beings, that we the Philanthropist, or with some other evidence more had met on this mountain top; and what could the Philanthropist, or with some other evidence into conclusive than the recollections of its readers, after the lapse of twenty years. We rather think that it will be found that the 'Total Abstinence' of the Philanthropist, or with some other evidence into the dearer to man than his freedom; every instinct of humanity cried out against oppression. Even the brute creation taught us a lesson full of instruction; lanthropist was from distilled liquors merely-a very it was said the Black bird when she saw that her anthropist was from distilled liquors merely—very older position at that time—and that the Journal of the Times was the first paper that made the principle cover every form of intoxicating drink. The impression of Mr. Yerrinton, who published the Philanthropist was said the Black bird when she saw that he young was to be taken a prey, would seek some poisonous berry to feed them with, producing instant death; thus choosing the loss of her little ones rather than they should be made slaves. He fully conthropist in 1829, after the establishment of the Jour-nal,' is, that its principle was not that of thorough tee-totalism, as the term is now understood. It is petent to the overthrow of American Slavery. He probable that the statement which we recollect hear-was often asked what he expected to do towards ng Mr. Garrison make, might have been that he was abolishing slavery; to which he replied, he could be the Philanthropist; but we think not.

one of some interest as relating to a fact in the history of Reform, and is well worth settling. We be broken, and the oppressed go free. It was not have written to Mr. Garrison on the subject, and to any particular circumstances that we were to will revert to it again as soon as his answer shall ar- look for the overthrow of slavery-it was not any

In our last week's paper were two letters to Mr.

Lawrence, signed 'Sagitta' to which the proper aloud and spare not until the cruel oppressor shall eredit was, accidentally, omitted to be given. It should have been to the 'Daily Whig', and, we believe, the letters were written by its editor, the Hon. It was an age when men think for themselves Charles Francis Adams. The Whig is conducted when men are not willing to take the ipsi dixit of with singular ability and independence, and forms any man, religious or political, without some goo an honorable exception to the mass of the time-ser- reason. an honorable exception to the mass of the time-ser-reason. The gentleman that preceded him, bad ving and cowardly whig metropolitan presses. We said that when Great Britain liberated her slaves in

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC.

Anti-Slavery Almanac of the American A. S. Soci. and the human race become one vast brotherhood ety, will be ready for delivery in a few days: "It will contain nearly forty pages of text, besides the usual calendars, containing much useful information, especially respecting the distinctive principles of the American A. S. Society. It has been prepared by Mr. Gay, with great pains and care, and we are sure that it will be a most valuable auxiliary. We hope that no abolitionist will be without one, and that none will provide themselves with another, until this is offered to them. Mr. Gay requests that orders be sent in at once, that he may judge of the number wanted. Every agent should have a quantity for sale. Send in your orders to 25 Cornhill, or to 142 Nassau St.,

THE TEMPERANCE REVIEW. We have received the first number of a handsomely printed newspaper bearing the above title, from Concord, Mass. This is all we can say in its praise, for its name and its neat external appearance ndicate a respectability and a sobriety of character which are by no means borne out by a perusal of its contents. The editor advocates independence thought and action, and proves himself to have at least the merit of consistency, by showing an entire and absolute independence of the rules of grammar, logic, sound sense and true temperance. Our readers will get a sufficiently accurate idea of the style and character of the paper by the following sentences from the leading editorial article, which, it is necessary to presume, was not written ironically, but in serious defence of the sale and use of ardent

War Songs and Ballards from the Old Testament,

tinction were as faithfully pointed out by ail our educators in Literature and Theology as by Mr. Plumer, we should come much nearer the idea and the B., and unanimously adopted: (act of christian education than at present.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN LYNN.

The friends of freedom celebrated the glorious event of British emancipation in the West Indies, this town, in a beautiful grove near what is calls Lover's Leap. Long before the hour, multitudes assembled, until from 1000 to 1500 might be seen, forming a vast amphitheatre, in the centre of which was a platform, and on every side a sea of human faces,

presenting an interesting scene to the eye of the beholder, such as is seldom witnessed.

At half-past one o'clock, the meeting was called to order by J. P. Boyce, and on motion of Francis Jackson of Boston, James N. Buffum was chosen Presi

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Bownircs of Brooklyn, who made some pertinent remarks upon the important event we had met to commemorate He showed in a clear and cogent manner, that the

This piece of history needs correction. The first Temperance paper on the principle of Total-Abstinence ever established in the world, was published in Boston in 1626-7—just 20 years ago—by Rev. William Colling, and specific time the editor, in which capacity he evinced great ability as a writer, strong attachment to principle, and rare moral courage. The doctrine of total abstinence has won its way to extensive popularity since that period, but it was regarded as a sad hereay then, and subjected its defenders to the charge of 'fanaticism,' going too far,' 'putting back the cause,' &c. &c. The Journal of the Times at Bernington, V.t., was established at a subsequent period, but it was a no less efficient advocate of Temperance than the Philanthropist. The Editor of the first temperance paper ever published will no doubt be made heartly welcome to the great Temperance Convention about to be held in London.

Having corrected the errors in our text, we may add that Mr. Garrison from Bennington went to Baltimore, where he was associated with the lamented Bezsians Lunnu as editor of 'The Genius of Universal Emancipation.' In this paper he developed more fully the doctrine of immediate Emancipation which he had previously avowed. His denunciations of the Common-Place Book of American Poetry, 'equal to the best productions of the English masters. After his liberation he went to Boston and commenced the publication of 'The Liberator,' on the first of January, 1831, of which paper he has ever since been the editor.

Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention has been called to the same fact by Our attention throw. Another, and important point in the mind of Our attention has been called to the same fact by the speaker, was the broad, comprehensive view, that the 'Hampshire Herald, and we have received a the blow struck for British emancipation was not private letter to the same effect from a friend in Ber; confined to the West India Islands, neither would it on, Mass.

Stop when the blighting curse of American slavery our statement was founded upon our recollections should become extinct, but it was a blow struck for of what we had heard Mr. Garrison himself declare humanity. (Cheering.) He called in an eloquen

first Temperance paper in the world.

The question is one of fact—whether the 'Philan-were God's first temples' the mountain fastnesses meeting was assembled in such a place- the groves reditor of the first Total Abstinence paper, meaning the Philanthropist; but we think not.

The question, though of no intrinsic importance, is stand up in the dignity in which God made him, and fixed plan of operations that was 'e much needed, a it was that heroic spirits be raised up, who, scorning

shall probably have frequent occasion to quote from the West Indies, a blow was struck, the influence of which would not stop short of the disenthrale the human race. He believed it-he looked forward The Standard of last week informs us that the to the time when we should hear the World's Jubilee,

'Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree and a' that; For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.'

He was not willing to leave the platform, with alling the attention of the audience to the memor of that faithful advocate of, and martyr to, the caus of human freedom, the lamented Charles T. Torrey Although identified with those who differed with him upon some particular points, yet, he could not let the opportunity pass, without dropping a tear over his memory; confident that although his body was mouldering in the dust, his spirit still lived, portion of which was with us, cheering us on, the good work in which we were engaged.

. The earth may ring from shore to shore With echoes of a glorious name; But Torrer, whom our hearts deplore, Has left behind him more than fame!

For when the death-frost came to lie Upon that warm and mighty heart, and quenched that bold and friendly eye, His spirit did not all depart.

The words of fire that from his pen Were flung upon the lucid page, Shall burn within the hearts of men, Amid a cold and coward age!

JAMES N. BUFFUH addressed the meeting, giving interesting account of his voyage across th spirits.—c. k. w.

A quart of rum generally sells for ten cents.

Atlantic in the steamer Cambria. He had travelled through England, Ireland and Scotland, in company ten cents, whose business is it, if they exchange property? or what authority have any body of men to interfere with this right to trade?'

With Frederick Douglass. They had been met with kindness wherever they went, and they found no difficulty on account of colorphobia. The friends of the water manifest-Spirituous liquore are as harmless to all extents and purposes of trade as any other article. They are not infectious, and they possess no secret circumstantial predisposition to endanger. All operations of trade may be performed with them in any quantities, and no harm result. The qualities of spirituous liquors are known, and their abuses, and whoever purchases is not deceived. If he buys rum, he is satisfied, and acquits the one who furnishes, and respects his right to purchase. because I loved its sentiments; but when I learned that you have 3,000,000 of slaves, I turned it to the War Songs and Ballards from the Old Testement, wall, and there it must remain, until you set them pp. 68: by William Plumer, Jr. "Crosby and free." At another house he saw the portrait of This is a metrical version of some of the warlike George Washington with a black spot over his heart That, said the owner, 's because of the Old Testament, with such additions holder.' He was ashamed of his own country when and embellishments as the writer judged suitable to enhance their merit as poems. He has faithfully becoming a hissing and a by-word among the na rendered the ferocious spirit of the Jewish warrior, male and femule, candially admitting, however, in the preface, the discrepancy of this spirit with the gentle and pacific character of the New Testament teachings, and selecting it, not as a model for imitation, but as a fit subject for poetic treatment. If this discrete as a fit subject for poetic treatment. If this discrete as a fit subject for poetic treatment and the discrete as they were, they did not sell children by the pound. dren by the pound.

Wher as, the Free Church of Scotland, in order t

btain money of elaveholdere in the United States tain money of stavehousers in the outer build and endow their churches, gave the right and of fellowship to those slaveholders, and Whereas, slaveholders are quoting the Free Church aders to prop up their bloody system; therefore, Resolved, That we regard the Free Church of

Scotland as constituting one of the strongest bulwarks of American slavery; and its leaders, Chalmers, Cunningham and Candlish, as among its greatest defenders; and both the u and it, as being false
to the fundamental principles of the Christian religion; and while this church continues to retain the
money which she received of slaveholders as the
price of her silence upon, and connivance at the
giant sin of slavery, whereby she has sold herself to
work iniquity, we call upon every friend of justice
and humanity, to forsake her communion; and to
join in that rallying cry which is awakening the
echoes among the hills of old Scotlaud, until she
cleanse herself from her pollution, put away the
evil of her doings, and 'SEND BACK THE MONEY.'

requalize the duties on all Sugar at 14s. the cwt. in
five years. The Corn protectionists have declared
their intention of opposing the reduction.

The best domestic news of the week is that Congress adjourned on Monday. At this present instant,
(Wednesday) the latest news is not received. But
there is not much doubt that President Polk's request
for an appropriation to buy peace with Mexico, in addition to the ten millions granted to make war upon
her, has been granted by the Senate as well as by the
House. The grant by the House was coupled with a
proviso that slavery should not be permitted in any
territory acquired by treaty from Mexico. The Orecleanse herself from her pollution, put away the
evil of her doings, and 'SEND BACK THE MONEY.' stland as constituting one of the strongest bul-

pursued by our beloved friends, James N. Buffum, of the old French claims; thus defeating this tardy Frederick Douglass, and Henry C. Wright, in their efforts to induce the Free Church, to withdraw its marks to make on this and some other matters consupport from American Slavery, and strike a decisive nected with the late Congress in our next. blow at the system by SENDING BACK THE MONEY

Resolved, That we cordially welcome to his native land, our beloved friend and fellow-laborer, James N. Buffum, who has been so long absent from us, on a mission of freedom to the old world.

Mr. Sausders, Minister to Spain, said, all be had heard against slavery was true. He felt a great interest in the anti-slavery cause; he had pledged himself on his return to his native State, that come weal, come wo, come life, come death, he would establish a paper with the motto, the Southern Herald of Scandars. We have the motto, the Southern Herald of Scandars. We have the motto of the Sugar state of progression. All the members have been returned without opposition, except Mr. McAulay and Lord Doad Debrington.

In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new appointments a fair trial; in consequence of the excitement mow passed, the country needs repose, and with the exception of the Sugar duties there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got fairly to work, and the business of the country has got f weal, come wo, come life, come death, he would enter the state of Parliament we tablish a paper with the motto, the Southern Herald bly by the middle of August. of Freedom.' Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. P. Rog-

Hampshire as an insane man, by a hard-hearted stepmother. He had been kept in that Hospital some mother. He had been kept in that Hospital some months, when he chose to take his liberty, being of age, and go to Boston. There he was pursued by one of the keepers, and with the assistance of constable Clapp, was taken prisoner and thrown into prison as a common felon, from whence he was returned again to the bassical in New Hampshire; he had again to the bassical in New Hampshire; he had again to the bassical in New Hampshire; he had again to the bassical in New Hampshire; he had again a common felon, from whence he was returned again to the hospital in New Hampshire; he had again taken his liberty, considering himself a sane man, and did not expect to be again troubled by them. He had been in bondage himself, and thought he knew how to feel for those in bonds. The anti-slavery movement was near and dear to his heart, and he the results of the sant for the sant novement was near and dear to his heart, and he the result. wished it God-speed.

Mr. McCLunz wished to say something about the

creams at the head of government as James K. Polk and Henry Clay, but he was jealous of whatever savored of aristocracy; he had seen it on this platform to-day. Abbott Lawrence would give 500 dollars to the Bible Society, and filch the money from his operatives in Lowell. The blarney about George Thompson's philanthropy was all gammon; he dared not advocate Chartism while the contemptation of the Legislature the question of the Repeal of the Union; and he asked the Association to declare what acts they considered to be necessary for placing the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. He was jealous of whatever savored of aristocracy; he had seen it on this platform to declare what acts they considered to be necessary for placing in point of civil rights. He was jealous of whatever savored of aristocracy; he had seen it on this platform to-day. Abbott Lawrence would give 500 dollars to the Bible Society, and filch the money from his operation.

The Sugar Duties—It will be necessary for placing in point of civil rights. He arises the necessary for placing in point of civil rights. He arises the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. He arises the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. He arises the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. He arises the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. He arises the people of the triple of the Union; and the people of the Union; and the pe

country. When an apprentice boy in Lynn, he attended a meeting in the First Methodist meeting house in this town, when the mob surrounded the building, and a stone came whizzing through the or three years, and which, upart from its hypocrisy, has done across intered to the country for the last two or three years, and which, upart from its hypocrisy, has done across intered to the country for the last two or three years, and which, upart from its hypocrisy, has done across intered to the country for the last two or three years, and which, upart from its hypocrisy, window and passed near Thompson's head, but he was unmoved; he shrank not from the post of danger. He stayed in Lynn until he could lecture on slavery undisturbed; he braved danger until he left the country only to save his life.

J. B. Sanderson, of Lynn, denied being aristocrat lands.

Among the pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel before retiring from office were £100 a year to Mr. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet; £50 each to two aged sisters of the late Major General M Gasakell; and a pension of the like amount to the daughter of Brigadier General Taylor, killed in the late war in India.

on the eminence in the rear of Lover's Leap; written while in the Grove. deline the parker of miles L.

This joyous festal day to keep, We srek glad Nature's ample hall ! The winds that o'er this summit sweep Free invitations bear to all!

Outvieing Fashion's costly charms, The trees, in summer-garments drest, With leafy bracelets on their arms, Reach out their hands to every guest ! They greet us with unstudied nod.

Nor rank's nor hue's distinction see ; For here the 'still small voice' of God Breathes only Love and Liberty! Let Nature's smile of free good will Dispel grim Traffic's selfish mood;

While Freedom's song and speech shall thrill The chords of human brotherhood ' O haste the hour when Freedom's voice

Shall echoed be throughout all lands!
The rearing ocean shall rejoice!
The forest-trees shall clap their hands!

CORRECTION.—In the account in last week's Liberator of the First of August in Boston, the name of Mr. Lewis of Worcester was unintentionally substituted for Mr. Roberts.

Great Western has arrived at New bringing news of no great importance. Lord Joi Russel has developed his plan on the Sugar Questio which is, weekly, to reduce the differential duties Foreign and Slave-grown Sugar, gradually, so as to equalize the detics on all Sugar at 14s. the cwt. in

of 108 to 43.

The President has vetord the Bill for the navment of the old French claims; thus defeating this tardy

FOREIGN SUMMARY OF NEWS BROUGHT

of Freedom.' Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. P. Rogers he considered two of the best men he ever saw, and he intended to inscribe upon his banner the motor of each: 'Humanity first, everything afterwards;' My country is the world, my countrymen are all signed by his Lordship and Mr. McLane on the 17th, at the Foreign Office, and afterwards conveyed to Javerpool for dispatch to the Hibertia by Mr. McLane on the 17th, at the Foreign Office, and afterwards conveyed to Lane, who, before leaving that city, would pass a few the audience. He had been sent to a hospital in N. Hampshire as an insane man, by a hard-hearted step-

TRIBUTE TO N R. CORDEN .- The great movement

Mr. McClure wished to say something about the 20,000,000 pounds, wrenched from the pockets of the 20,000,000 pounds, wrenched from the pockets of the poor in Great Britain, and placed in the hands of the slaveholders. There had been a great many lies told this afternoon, and a great deal of blarney. J. N. Buffum had told us that he dined with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, but did he go with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, but did he go with the people? He had no sympathy with such kind of philanthropy. Thomas Fowell Buxton made more slaves than he liberated; he was the greatest brewer in London. The abolition of the corn laws would be of no advantage to the people. He was with the abolitionists in warring against slavery; he had but little respect for those who placed such cowardly, contemptible missing the stated that he might say, was the first acted upon by the people of treland. The Chartists, on the contrary, had adopted physical force, and what and become of them! They were not in existence. He stated that he method, at the earliest possible moment in the next assist of the Union; and he asked the Association to declare what acts they considered to PROSPECTS OF REPEAL .- Mr. O'Connell left Lor

ratives in Lowell. The blarney about George Thompson's philanthropy was all gammon; he dared not advocate Chartism while the prison stared him in the face; he had never been found advocating the claims of the people until there was no danger of imprisonment. The British government would deprive men of their liberty for advocating the claims of humanity at home.

John Painch of Danvers was unwilling that Geo. Thompson should be charged with being a coward without a relpy. He believed it to be unjust, at least so far as he was acquainted with his position in this country. When an apprentice have in Lynn, he at.

J. B. Sanderson, of Lynn, denied being aristocrat ic merely because he presided at the wish of the meeting. The charge of managing before hand was not true; the names of a few speakers was announced in the programme, merely that the friends present might be sure of some one to speak, and not that any one should be deprived of speaking that wished to.

Mr. Trans, of Boston, thought the meeting was free; an organized meeting was not necessarily tyrannical; a meeting any more free would be confusion. He thought the attack upon Abbott Lawrence was unjust; he was obliged to do as he did from the force of circumstances. He rejoiced that the 800,000 in the British West Indies had been set free, and he hoped that the friends of the cause every where would unite in laboring to overthrow slavery in the United States. He believed that organized action Dublin, Luty 1, Lord Besbotough is expected at Dublin Castle in a few days. Referving to their castle in a few days. Referving to their transfer in the late war in India.

Brigadier General Taylor, kilied in the late war in India.

Becident to Sir Robert Peel — The abscuce of Sir Robert Peel from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the right honorable baronet so from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House of Commons on Moraday night, arose from the House

would unite in laboring to overthrow slavery in the United States. He believed that organized action was what was needed. We might go out into the woods alone and talk as loud as we pleased, and what use in all that? community was not prepared to exist without civil and religious institutions.

Mr. McClurar thought the gentleman's argument in justification of Abbott Lawrence was no better than the slaveholder used to justify his holding men as property; it was the circumstances by which he was surrounded that palliated the crime.

Mr. Hill, of Lynn, hoped ever one would have a chance to speak. He sympathised with Mr. McClure, and wished the meeting to be entirely free.

LINES

For the Asti-Stavery Pic-Mic held in Lynn, August 1st, oathe eminence in the rear of Lever's Leap; arit-ministration.

Terrific Effects of a Water Spout Forty-First Lives Lost.—Truro, July 10, 1846.—Yesterday, at 3, P. M., a water-spout bursted over a portion of the parish of Newlyn, about seven miles east of this place, filling the large lead mine East Wheal Rose, wherein about 200 people were at work, 45 of whom have been drowned in the lower levels of the mine. So great was the fall of water, that the people at the surface escaped with difficulty from being carried away thereby, whilst not a drop fell here during the day.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of the 24th ult., mention that the Sultan had, on his return to that capital, appointed a Minister of Public instruction, and earnestly recommended his ministers to propagate and encourage public instruction. Resulting Pasha was, it is stated, being overwhelmed with favore by his sovereign. An Armenian woman had marrise fastely a Turk without being obliged to abjure her religion, and the marriage was declared to be legal, which is an unprecedented fact in Turkey.

A Rebuke to the Model Republic!—Letters from Warsaw announce in very positive terms that the Emperor of Russia is on the point of proclaiming the abolition of slavery in such of the provinces as have hitherto retained the system. This resolution is said to have been made known by the Emperor at the time of his last visit to Warsaw. In 1805, 1505 slaves were emancipated in the French colonies, making the total number set free since 1830, 45,257. Slavery is detested in France as a streeting showing too.

Frightful Accident on the Paris and Bri treme suffering.

National Testimonial to Sir Robert Ped.—It is contemplated to erect a statue, by penny subscription as a national testimonial to Sir Robert Peel, for the unflinching manner in which he has advocated the nation's interest in the late free trade measures. To carry out this object, a central committee is now in course of formation in London, with which all othe committees throughout the kingdom may communicate.

The Pope Elected by a Mistaka.—His Holiness the present Pope Pius, IX. has been elected by a mistake, or rather, he was, as those familiar with elections in Merrie England well know, he was set up as a schilder without the intention. or rather, he was, as those familiar with elections in 'Merrie England' well know, he was set up as a candidate without the intention of his being finally elected. It occurred thus:—When the cardinnis are duly 'fixed' in the conclave, they begin in the even ing by giving the name of one whom they have no intention should be ultimately chosen; this is done to see to whom are the general tendencies of their likings directed, or, in plain Saxon, as a 'feeler.' It appears that on the second evening of the conclave, the cardinals, according to established usage, gave in the names of those whom they did not intend should be elected pope; and Cardinal Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, and now Pius the Ninth, was appointed to call out the names as they came out of the urn, and to his great surprise he found the first seven or eight billets marked with his own name. His feelings at so unexpected an honor, when it reached the 14th alip that his name was written on, were so excited that he fainted. Nevertheless, the calling of the names went on, and to the great surprise of the sacred college, his name was found to have the requisite number of voices, viz., two thirds of the number of the cardinals present.—
[Florence, June 24.]

#### JONATHAN WALKER Intends being at the following places at the speci-

New Ipswich, N. H., Sunday, August 16. Wednesday, "19. Viday. "21. Marlboro', "Friday, "Sunday, "

Friends of the oppressed in those places will make rangements for him to address as many people in eir vicinity as possible, on the subject of American layers.

James N. Buffum and Loring Moody will Lecture in Plymouth, on Sunday, August 23, on Anti-Slavery, and kindred Reforms. The meeting will commence in the forenoon, and continue through the day. The Public are cordially invited to attend.

Abolitionists, and all who hate Slavery, termera, mechanics, freemen, young and old, male and female, come to Leominster, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th of Sept. Let us look things in the face. Slavery is demanding the "rich man's money and the poor man's blood"; aye, and his money besides, to sustain and perpetuate her existence. We ought to know what is our duty to God and our country a well as have an honest intention to do it. country as well as have an honest intention to do it.
The wretched slave is waiting in his chains to see it
we have humanity left in us for him, and the poorslave
mother is pondering in her heart whether it is better
to destroy her tender babe, or nourish it up to inherit to destroy her tender base, or noursant up to inner and endure her own heart-rending wrongs. We here in Worcester county, are in league with the oppressor. Shall the slave beg in vain for the right God has given him? What can we do? What will we do? These and many such questions imperious ly demand our consideration and decision. Shall the have it? The meeting will be free for all.

· Come, all who claim the freeman's name Westminister, Aug. 10.

T. P. LOCKE, Sec'y

DIED .- In this city, on Sunday last, Aug. 9th, Mr. Maria J. Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas Smith At Utica, N. Y., on the 3d inst., of pulm Anti-Slavery cause, and one of the the Liberator. Aged 48 years.

DR GRANDIN.

DENTIST. H AS returned from the country, and may be pro-fessionally, consulted at No. 16 Summer street. The experience of nearly twenty years in the best recommendation he has to offer. He is familliar with recommendation he has to offer. He is familliar with all the valuable modern improvements in his art. Those who have employed him can attest that he is dexterous and skillful in his operations, all of which will be warrented to be executed as well as any in the

N. B. An infallible remedy for the tooth-sche, which will remove the pain in a few minutes.

REMOVAL. DR. BOWDITCH has removed to No. 8, Otis Place, the residence of his late father July 10 4tis\*

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 335 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

By J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not an them:—Dr. Hall's flead's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's bell and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's luproved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single salso Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

If Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place Mrs. F has been engaged in the a

Boston, June 13, 1845.

CHASE'S

TO CLARGE. TAKEN IN ANY WEATHD

To Terms for instruction in Pismoforte, Phylic and Singing, \$15 per quarter.

ry Company, by Rev. George E. Ellis, Jan.

ry Company, 57 1846. ev. Theodore Parker's Sermon on War, 1998. ev. Theodore Parker's Sermon on War, 1998. at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Jone 7, 1846. BELA MARSH,

No. 266 . Washington-Street, (Corner of Am

DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular altentate to this advertisement, which he thinks may the a place among the late improvements in Design He engages that the compensation for every dury, tion of Dental Work, from the insertion of one had to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall less one half the amount charged by others, and start be only the cost of construction. He agrees, finds, that after sufficient time has elapsed to test he way, should the same prove to be inferior to any done this city, or not be satisfactory to the petien, he money paid will be returned. The subscriber will state that he has permission to refer to Lefanus Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of be tal Operations have been performed, and may mark that he has had several years experient in business, having been employed in the Dental Emishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having most all in Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hishasi (excepting that made by students), for we may had a particular and of the centre directions.

(excepting that made by students,) for two minals years—also the entire direction and making two specimens of Dental Plate Work cabibited at

two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited the Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently settless Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Tuhry), at one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Manul-setts Charitable Association at Quincy Ball, sid

geived a premium.

J. GUNN, Sunggos Destin,

115 COURT (CORNER OF AUDBURY) HELD.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

COWLER'S new work on Memory and high tual improvement, very much enlarged at in

ed; Practical Phrenology; Religion, Natural

Revealed; Love and Parentage; Antiques; Matrimony; Phrenological Journal; Tiph la-ing; Phrenological and Physiological Alasan is 1847:

Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Wames,

MACON B. ALLEN.

OFFICE 69 CORNELL, BOSTON

DR. STOCKING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

For sale by
July 3. 4w

NEW BOOKS

JAMES PRIDEARY PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
No. 13 PINE-STREET, - BOSTOR

### POETRY.

From the Newry Examiner (Ireland.) THE THREE PREACHERS. There are three preachers, eyer preaching, Each with eloquence and powers One is old with locks of white, Skinny as an anchorite; And he preaches every hour With a shrill fanatic voice, And a Bigot's fiery scorn :-Backwards, ye presumptuous nations : Man to misery is born ! Born to drudge, and sweat, and suffer-Born to labor, and to pray; Priests and Kings are God's Vicegerents, Man must worship and obey. Back wards, ye presumptuous nations Back! be humble and obey!

The second is a milder preacher: Soft he talks as if he sung : Sleek and slothful is his look. And his words, as from a book, Issue glibly from the tongue. High he lifts his fair white hands :-Stand ye still, ye restless nations; And be happy all ye lands! Earth was made by One Almighty, And to meddle is to mar; Change is rasa, and ever was so; We are happy as we are; Stand ye still, ye restless nations, And be happy as ye are.

Mightier is the younger preacher; Genius flashes from his eyes; And the erowds who hear his voice, Give him, while their souls rejoice, Awed they listen, yet elated, While his stirring accents fall:—
'Forward, ye deluded nations, Progress is the rule of all !-Man was made for heartful effort; Tyranny has crushed him long: He shall march from good to better, Nor be patient under wrong ! Forward : ye awakened nations, And do battle with the wrong . Standing still is childish folly; Going backward is a crime .-

Any ill that he can core; Onward ! keep the march of time; Onward, while a wrong remains To be conquered by the right: While oppression lifts a finger To affront us by its might; While an error clouds the reason While a slave awaits his freedom. Action is the wise man's part-Forward! ye awakened nations!

None should patiently endure

Action is the people's part. · Onward! there are ills to conquer,-Ills that on yourselves you've brought; There is temperance to learn, And enfranchisement for thought Hopeless Poverty and Toil May be conquered, if you try; Vice and Wretebedness and Fac Give Beneficence the lie. Onward! Onward! and subdue them! Root them out; their day has passed Goodness is alone immortal Evil was not made to last. Forward! ye awakened people, And your sorrows shall not last.

Tyranny has curbed its pride; Errors that were deified into darkness have been harl'd; Slavery and Liberty, And the Wrong and Right have met, To decide the ancient quarrel Onward! preacher; onward yet! There are eyes that pine to read, There are hearts that burn to aid you. Onward, preacher! Onward, nations

WILL must ripen into Dran

And the preaching of this preaches

Stire the pulses of the world

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER We make no boast of Waterloo: Its name excites no pride in us; We have no hatred of the French. No scorp of Yankee or of Russ The closy that our fathers gained In bloody warfare years agone, And which they talk of o'er their cups, Give us no joy to think upon.

In truth, we rather love the French. And think our fathers did them wrong And sometimes blush when in the streets, Quite out of date, an ancient song-Ghost of a prejudice-comes back And tells us how, in days gone out. The best of English was he Who put a dozen French to rout. We have no foolish thoughts like these

Of France or any other land : And jealousies so poor and mean We're somewhat slow to underst We'd rather with our friends, th French, Encourage kindliness of thought, Than gain a score of Waterloos, Or any battle ever fought.

And in this year of 'forty six,' We rising men in life's young prime, Are men who think the French have done The world good service in their time. And for their sakes, and for our own, And freedom's sake o'er all the earth, We'd rather let old fends expire, And cling to something better worth.

If thought of battles gained by us. urb or gall them, let it rest; Napoleon was a man of men, But neither wickedest nor best Neither a demon nor a god; And if they will adore a king, The honest man who rules them now Deserves a little worshipping.

To be at strife, however just, Has no attraction to our mind And as for nations fond of war, We think them pests of human kind. Still, if there must be rivalry Betwixt us and the French, why, then Let earth behold us, while we sh Which of the two are better men.

We'll try the rivalry of Arta, Of Science, Learning, Freedom, Fame-We'll try who first shall light the world With Charity's divinest flame-Who best shall elevate the poor,
And teach the wealthy to be true— We want no rivalry of arms, We want no bussts of Waterloo

THE RESTLESS HEART. A millstone and the human heart Are driven ever round; If they have nothing else to grind. They must themselves be ground

For the Liberator. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

On Thursday, June 18th, 1846, at the Installation of J. L. Stevens, as Pastor of the Universalist Socies to the said Society, which he the following correspondence, which I supposed at the time, was to be considered as private; and which would not now be published here, were it not for the fact that Mr Cobh, as I have recently learned, took his letter (previous to its being sent to me) into a book-store in Boston, and there read it aloud try from over his face.' letter. But he did not see fit to heed that 'mild, gentle, philosophical,' far-seeing and learned' advice. However, the 'protesting' may have had some effect on him; for his postscript, being inscribed with apparently different lisk, and evidently with a coarser pen than the rest of the letter, was (I am ledto think,) appended after he had read the previous portions, as aforesaid As considerable has be (in consequence of his having read it to some fifteen

### CORRESPONDENCE. South Danvers, June 25th, 1846.

I have just taken from the Post Office, the ' Free man, and find that I am therein grossly misrepresented. And my object in writing to you now, is to ask you if you will poblish my 'Address' (to which you refer) in the 'Freeman' of next week, provided I send it to you in season. I request you to do so as an act of simple justice to me, whose remarks you have distorted and carricatured. If you I had as clear a right to express my opinion as you I had as clear a right to express my opinion as you man,' and find that I am therein grossly misreprecomplaint to make, as your readers will then have a complaint to make, as your readers will then have a fair opportunity to judge for themelves in relation to the matter now placed before them in a false light. the matter now placed before them in a false light.

Yours, in truly fraternal love, JOHN PRINCE.

P. S. Please inform me whether you will comply ed it, who believed in Christ, in any acceptable sense, with my wish or not, at the earliest convenient mo- and who was humbly endeavoring to imitate Christ's ment after you have decided respecting the matter. J. P.

Bosros, June 29th, 1846.

BR. PRINCE You complain that I have misrepresented your ador laymen then present could understand it, I do not judge that it will much interest or profit my readers to have my paper made the 'trestle board,' upon which to work out its meaning. Yet, if you are misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, it is just that the right of the matter should be known. t there is a better way than to settle the matte by newspaper discussion. If I burden my readers with your lengthy address, which, it seems, nobody could understand when it was delivered, and I still onstrue it as authorising my former representation of it, then you will have further work by way of explanation ;-and so on, ad infinitum. And as to my being influenced by your judgment in respect to the manner of settling any misunderstanding that exists, if there se any in this case, you may hardly expect me to rely upon that since you gave us such a demonstration of it as to seize upon such an occasion as that at Beverly, to get off such a matter. Now if you stand before the public in any unfavor-

able light, it is not my fault, but your own. I have sought to prevent, rather than to aid, your appearing stand judgment. (Job, xxxx1 9.) duty as a Christian editor, stripping the veil of Parker's sophistry from over his face, and showing him ly unsolicited; and it will be totally unheeded on my in his true character in his estimate of the Christian's part, however well intended it may have been by him and me, and chose to appear his champion. But 1 could not be induced to thrust you before the public in so unfavorable a light, and then you rushed out which banished Arius for believing in the Divine through another medium, [i. e. the 'Liberator.'] And Unsty, down to the 'Evangelical Ministerial Associaat Beverly, when the brethren had assigned you an tion,' which, at a session held in Salem, about two interesting part, calling for affectionate counsel touching their peculiar relation, into which they had A. H. Niles was 'no longer a minister of the New entered, you chose to occupy three fourths of an Testament' because, (though in all other respects the hour in efforts to explode the doctrines of the dedi-cation sermon, and involve the whole New Testacation sermon, and involve the whole New Testament record in obscurity and doubt, thus inflicting what I clearly owe to myselfand the cause [the great injustice upon the denomination whose fellowship you shared, and pain upon the ministering brethren present, and mortification and injury upon liberty of thinking and speaking for yourself, I claim the society whose confidence you betrayed. And you compelled our mild, gentle, philosophical, far-seeing and learned Br. H. Ballou, 2nd, to perform the painand learned Br. H. Ballou, 2nd, to perform the pain-ful and unheard of task, of rising and offering his servant? What in the world do I want of a 'coun solemn protest against your distinguishing doctrines. cil?' I take counsel of ONE higher than man-and Nothing could have moved him to perform so anom. His poice do I hear, as I now write,- a still, small alous a service as this, for such an occasion, but the voice' it is, -bidding me to seek to infuse the flee clear conviction that you had offered sentiments ven of candor and toleration into some of the huge which struck at the vitals of Christianity as a system | humps of bigotry | And so, cheered and encourage of Divine revelation. As a denominational editor, ed, I write on. Jeans warned his disciples that they and one, too, who had a prominent part in the servi- should be delivered up to councils. So I am not ces of that occasion, it became my duty to record the much alarmed, nor taken greatly by aurprise. If yes unheard of incident, and the reason of the protest, want a council, what is that to me? See then to viz. the sentiments which were understood to have that. And if I have done any thing worthy of stripes, been offered. This I did, as one of the most painful then I say, duties I ever performed. For, as you speak of your deline they on, McDuff, feelings towards me being the same as is with my personal feelings for you. Hence I would prerogative of the Most High, and pass condemnation have avoided all occasion for the least part in this on a fellow-mortal business. I would even have suffered the tenderness of my feelings for you to make me belray the inter-letter, for I do not assert that my judgment is infallihave permitted-but it would not.

any longer as a Universalist minister, you clearly Some of the reasoning in the Doctor's sermon, at And I assure you that it will be one of the happiest I did not think of protesting against it, (albeit I am

P. S If you did not mean to advocate the sentiments which you set forth, as your own, but only to put in a plea for the Christian name for others who do hold such views, and will say so distinctly in few words : or if in any point you were misunderstood, and will state distinctly what you meant, or what you believe on such point, without argument or con troversy, I will publish such statement, if you prefer this method to the other I have proposed.

SOUTH DANVERS, July 2, 1846.

Your reply to my letter (which I wrote, and placed in the Post Office, on Thursday, 25th ult,) I received

on Tuesday, June 30th; and should have answ immediately, had it not been for some pressing er gagements which demanded my time, and obliged me to defer the reply until the present moment. Allow me to say, with all due respect, that I deen

ety in Beverly, Mass., the writer of this took occaaion, in an Address to the said Society, which he vant to the matter concerning which I wrote you had been invited to deliver, (and which forms a You seem therein to be battling against a 'man o customary part of an Installation service) to advise this brethren to cherish a truly liberal spirit and be governed by a liberal policy, towards all who differed from them in opinion. His remarks under this head were, in the 'Christian Freeman,'so-called, of the following week, most wofully misrepresented.

This misrepresentation of the editor, S. Cobb, led to the following week most wofully misrepresented.

You speak of 'stripping the weil of Parker's sophis in the presence of a whole bevy of Universalist wears a veil. There is not a more open-hearted, outpreachers. I am informed that H. Ballou, 2d, told spoken man on the North American continent. It is nim that he had, in some respects, mis-stated the his very outspokenness, if I may so say, which has case, and advised him to omit some portions of his awakened the ire and brought down upon his head the maledictions of the priests who oppose him. If he has not freely and unequivocally expressed his sentiments, how bappens it that you know (as you confidently profess to) just what they are? If veil hides his face from any intelligent person, it must have been woven and thrown over it by some one who apparently delights in misrepresenting him As for your insinuated charge that I betrayed the confidence of the Society, at Beverly, who had in-

said concerning Mr. Cobb's 'private' letter to me, vited me to address them, at the Installation of their or twenty persons, whence the rumor of it has gone abroad,) justice to myself seems to demand that I now publish the whole.

preacher, 1 repel it as utterly slanderous. My remarks, which you have distorted and condemned, formed a legitimate part of a suitable address to a religious society, in the present are respectable and condemned. preacher, I repel it as utterly slanderous. My religious society, in the present age—especially under the circumstances of the Society in Beverly. You, in your dedicatory sermon, in the forenoon, had assumed that no man was properly a Christian unless he believed in the miracles, ascribed to Jesus, and in his bodily resurrection, - even though he were morally upright, had faith in God and in immortality, and believed that such a person as Christ once existed, tues, a charitable, tolerant spirit, and to be governed Strike, but hear me! by a truly liberal policy, towards all who differed from the strike of the stri them in opinion. I affectionately advised them, as a brother who felt a deep interest in their welfare, to accord the name 'Christian' to every man who claimlife. In another part of my address, in speaking of the opportunities for doing good afforded by the ministerial station, notwithstanding the indifference towards the cause of humanity, evinced by many who enter upon it. I enumerated several of the ills dress, and ask if I will publish it. If you have framas worthy occupants of the office-men who toiled
ed an address so equivocal in its language that neither
with whole hearts and in the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of mankind; and among them I mentioned PARKER. The bare enunciation of the two syllables of that name seemed to operate like tossing a firebrand into a nest of hornets. Immediately, or quite soon after, I heard you conversing with some one (as you sat behind me in the pulpit) in a heavy, rum bling under-tone, like the premonitory sound of a small earthquake! And when I concluded, the Rev. Doctor Ballov arose to cicatrize the wound inflicted on the body-sectarian. The imaginary wound was however, nothing more than a philanthropic attemp at vaccination, to save the body from something far worse. And I incline to the opinion that it 'took' to a greater extent than you may be aware. This is a brief history of the affair at Beverly, into a misrep-resentation of which your excited sectarian feelings

have betrayed you. In reply to what you say about 'our mild, gentle, lou, 2d., I have only to quote the words of an old writer, with a slight addition, Great men are not

Your suggestion in regard to 'a council,' is entirewho offers it. I have a poor opi cause of TRUTH I mean-not the cause of a sect,] is different from that which you express. You take the equal freedom-paying no deserence to the doctrine of Pope, Cardinal, Bishop, or self-appointed editorial

hitherto, so it the rest of the quotation I omit, as I dare not usurp a

ests of Christianity itself, if my conscience would ble; but it seems to me to be pervaded by the spirit of Popish assumption. Who appointed you my fa-And now, if you have placed yourself in a false ther Confessor? Though guitty of being a 'young light before the public, your proper remedy is in inviting a council of experienced and judicious brethren, if it be proper for you, (or Doctor Ballou, or any one clergymen and laymen, and explaining your address, else,) to protest against my sentiments, then it is also sentence by sentence, to them, and defining your po-proper for me to protest against all opinions that dif-sition plainly and distinctly. If you think of acting for from mine.

owe it to yourself, and to the cause to do this thing. Beverly, seemed to me a little fallacious. But then event of the times for me to become able to see that we have entirely misrepresented you.

Let me hear from you by private [?] note again.

Yours as ever,

S. COBB. Primer should be explained to them, letter by letter, before they could understand what it meant. I gave them the credit of being competent judges of what they heard. They were not obliged to believe all I said, neither were they called upon, by the Bible nor by reason, to swallow everything you said! I cannot avoid thinking that five years hence, Brothe Ballou's ' protest ' will appear worse than childish in his own eyes.

You speak of it as an 'unheard-of incident.' No exactly, Br. Cobb. Have you never heard of the fact, that when father Ballou preached for the first time before Murray's congregation, in Boston, and plainly act firth his 'new views,' so opposite to Murray's Trinitarian, Calvanistic notione, an individual

And now I ask no favors at your hands; but simply call upon you to repair the injustice you have perpetrated. Are you willing to do this, or not? Say yes, or no, without circumlocution. I cannot divine, from your letter, whether you are willing to publish my address or not. The request that you should do so, I will not press upon you, as I have no special desire to 'burden' your readers; for I should think you have already given them, in your unfair article, as much as they could comfortably bear. But I ask that you will give insertion to a brief article which I send herewith, that the minds of those readers who are unacquainted with me may be disabused. I have not the remotest apprehension that your remarks in the 'Freeman' will, in the slightest degree, unfavorably affect my standing where we are both well known. In such places, people's opinions will probably be the same as before.

Your postscript seems to indicate a fear of discussions and the summer of the same as before.

Your postscript seems to indicate a fear of discussions with the simple to the minus of those who shoot them. Think of this, ye keepers of Canary slaves.—

Coursier. And now I ask no favors at your hands; but simply

Your postscript seems to indicate a fear of discuson, notwithstanding your paper is called the ' Christian Freeman.' Ten years ago, the leaders of the Universalist denomination were loud in their boasts of tolerance. They freely proclaimed their willingness to discuss religious topics, to 'hear all sides,' prove all things,' and 'hold fast that which is good,' They soundly berated the 'Partialists,' their reluctance to discuss with them, either orally or on paper. But, alas! how do circumstances after Verily, 'times ain't now as they used to was '! When you refused to publish my article in relation to Theodore Parker, which was afterward inserted in the 'Liberator,' you expressed the greatest willing, ness to discuss the subject I broached, with Mr. Parker himself, or with one of his party. Now, as you have publicly ranked me as belonging to said 'party,' early, till at length getting very tired, the following colleges to have been considered to the college of t

Before concluding, I have one more complaint to prefer; and I believe every candid person will say it is a just one. It is this: you did me a gross injustice, and committed a breach of the usual courtesy in such cases, by omitting to insert the two hymns I wrote, and which were sung at Beverly—one at the Dedication, and the other at the Installation. In those hymns I expressed my strong faith in God and in human immortality. And yet you not only omit both the hymns, but studiously avoid. one third of the walk, or something like 100 feet, was a withhold that title from others? For aught you say to the contrary, your readers might infer that I was a downright Atheist and believer in blank annihilation. I ask you therefore, as a matter of justice, to publish both the hymns alluded to, and state distinctly their authorship. I can hardly make myself believe you will refuse to do this. I send you herewith a correct copy of each of the said hymns, as there were two slight typographic errors in them as they appeared in the 'Trampet,' whose editor, Br. par excellence, and to have they appeared in the 'Trampet,' whose editor, Br. more, had the fairness and courtesy to publish

of the miraculous conception of Jeaus. These two brethren nour (as I am told) are inclined to swerve a Disaster at Ses .- A sloop was run down by a ver their position. Mr Cobb said, a few days since, that he had not looked into the subject of the miraculous conception so thoroughly as to have his mind definite. It is most stated how many hands were on credibly informed) now says that he has recently been credibly informed) now says that he has recently been re-examining the subject, and finds more critical evi. Explosion .- About noon, yesterday, as the stee dence than he was before aware of, in favor of the genuineness of those parts of Matthew and Luke which contain the details of the miraculous birth of Jesus. And he, therefore, inclines to the belief that it is not (as he once supposed it might be) an interpolation. I should not be greatly surprised to hear, in the course of a few months, that he and Brother Cobb begin to re-examine the Trinty, and think more favorably of it! To serve the purposes of an occasion, sectarian Universalism can bill and coo with its ancient foe—old-fashioned orthodoxy. 'The same day, Pilate and Herod were made friends together.

For several months past, Mr. Cobb has kept stand-

For several months past, Mr. Cobb has kept standing, in his paper, immediately under the editorial head, the following questions:

THE EDITOR'S WEEKLY SELF-EXAMINA-TION.

Have I misrepresented any man's opinions?
Have I done injustice to any man's character?
Have I been faithful to reprove ain, doing it in the pirit of love for the sinner?
Have I labored with a desire to promote truth and

Let our friends communicate with us freely on these

MISCELLANEOUS.

Iniquitous Legislation.—That legislation is iniquitous legislation and iniquitous legislation and iniquitous legislation are in large were not accustomed to bear such doctrine advanced? If you have not heard of it, just ask Br. H. Ballou, senior, and doubtless he will tell you all about it. Let it be remembered as an item of the history of Universalism in this country.

In both your letter and your editorial article in the 'Freeman,' you lay some stress upon the fact that I opposed the sentiments expressed in the 'Dedication sermon,' in the morning. Well, what if I did? Is Br. Sylvanus Cobb, who preached that sermon, absolutely infallible? 'Aye, there's the rub,' I stro gly suspect. I need to be a long defenction which they could not under stand? But were I in a place where wrecking wen un, see if I would preach an anything else !—[8. T. Coleridge.

sermon, in the morning. Well, what if I did? Is Br. Sylvanus Cobb, who preached that sermon, absolutely infallible? 'Aye, there's the rub,' I stro gly suspect. I ventured to question the soundness of some of your reasoning. Was it not for this that you treated me so unfairly in your paper? And if my objections and arguments were altogether weak and inconclusive, why are you so much alarmed? Are you afraid that the people in general are so deficient in discerament that they need be kept in leading-strings by denominational editors and D. D'a., lest they stumble or lose their way? If so, you pay them a high compliment, surely!

Your acquaintance with me has been all to no purpose, if you have failed to learn that I am not one of those persons who may be overawed by any one who seeks to lord it over God's heritage,' or made to auccumb at the mere bock or nod of a fallible man. I feel prompted to repeat to you the words addressed by Black Hawk to a former President of the United States of North America, Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy,' &c., &c.; when the unsophisticated son of the forest replied, 'You are one man, and I'm another?'

In the closing paragraph of your epistle you say, 'And now if you have placed yourself in a false light before the public,' &c. Really, Br. Cobb, this is very cool! The simple upshot of the matter is just this; you have placed me 'in a false light before the public,' &c. Really, Br. Cobb, this is very cool! The simple upshot of the matter is just this; you have placed me 'in a false light before the public,' &c. Really, Br. Cobb, this is very cool! The simple upshot of the matter is just this; you have placed me 'in a false light before the public,' &c. Really, Br. Cobb, this is very cool! The simple upshot of the matter is just this; you have placed me 'in a false light before the public,' dor many continued to the conclusion, that the your have placed me 'in a false light before the public,' we will be a seed and the conclusion, that the you have placed me 'in a false light l

A Money Digger.—An inquisitive Yankee, seeing a laborer digging on a retired spot, inquired what he was digging for.

'Money! was the reply.
The fact was, of course, duly heralded to the curious in such matters, and the money digger was visited by three or four credulous fellows, when the following dialogue ensued:

hymns I expressed my strong faith in God and in human immortality. And yet you not only omit both the hymns, but studiously avoid all mention of them, direct or indirect. Can you, with this fact borne distinctly in mind, look into a mirror, and feel that you are gazing on the reflex countenance of a truly straight-forward, ingenuous, impartial man—one so pre-eminently Christian-like as to deserve the name of 'Christian,' par excellence, and to have the right of the walk, or something like 100 feet, was

Destructive Fire at Meredith Bridge.-We lear Whittemore, had the fairness and courtesy to publish them.

May the Holy Ghost, which is the Spirit of Treth, impart to you candor and discrimination, and save you from the thraldem of bigotry.

Yours, in the open-hearted faithfulness of brother ly love,

J. PRINCE.

The brief article referred to in the foregoing letter was published, as desired, in the 'Freeman,' with the exception of a single statement. That statement was, that H. Ballon, 2d., and S. Cobb, discredit the story of the miraculous conception of Jeaus. These two

Babes in the Woods .- The Eufaula (Ala.) Shie Babes in the Woods.—The Eufaula (Ala.) Shield says.—That on Sunday week two children, a little girl and boy, were found strolling through the woods without house, home or friends—going they knew not whither. They were found by Mr Thomas Robertson of Eufaula, and taken to his house and kindly provided for. They were brought from Georgia, by a man, hired for the purpose, under the pretext of leaving them with some relations supposed to be residing here; not being able to find them, he left the children in the woods a short distance from the town to shift for themselven.

In connexion with the first two queries and the last sentence of the above, how supremely ridiculous appears all his talk about my 'thrusting' myself between him and Mr. Parker, when he had palpably 'misrepresented' that gentleman's opinions, and by charging him with virtual duplicity, had done injustice to his character, and when, in accordance with his pretended desire, I took the liberty to 'commuticate freely with him on that subject.

Lucia, Guadaloupe, bearing northeast about 4th miles distant, he fell in with a small boat containing tour Negroea, who had put off from Merieglante, and his pretended desire, I took the liberty to 'commuticate freely with him on that subject.

J. P.

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOM PIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howlast haid Shawl store, in the newstate building just created. NO pains or expense will be spared to mit the Rooms the most Gentrel and Pashiosie, any in the city, and to secure the most convent skill in every thing appertaining to the business. The public are respectfully invited to all an judge for themselves, being assured that show comes from this Establishmen will be exercised to the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all care.

A DAMS'S New Directory of Boston; the larger and best Directory ever published in the open Mackinton's Electrical Theory of the Userna, or the Elements of Physicianal Moral Philosophy. Narratives of the Soufferings of Lewis and Clarke, among the Slaveholders of Kesterly. Discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Attin. No. 266 WASHINGTON-STREET, (CORRER OF ADDITIONAL PLACE). BOSTON,

STILL offers his professional services to them munity, in all the various departments enhanced in Practical Dentistry; whether surgical, mechanic or curative. His long superience, extensive purish well adapted instruments, and a prifect faulten with all the most useful modern improvement, a setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regolar, removing, &c., are a surg guaranty against the macous impostors of the day. Terms modern, is operations warranted.

Boston, April 17, 1846.

Visitors-We are told that you are digging for

er\_Well, I aint digging for any thing else, Vis.—Have you any luck?
Lab.—First rate luck; it pays well.

Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Wome,
Good Wiwes; Flowers for Children, &c.
Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Semost, &c.
The Complete Phonographic Class Book, and the
other Works on Phonography:
Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Fenalty:
Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846:
Philosophy of the Water Cure; The Water CurJournal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and pullabed semi-monthly; The Green MountainSpag,
edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhert pracpal
contributor:

contributor;
The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Limits Anti-Slavery Melodies;
The Piomeer; Spooner's Work on the Uncomits tionality of Slavery; the different Works of Capital Punishment; July a Views of the stim of the August of the August in healt of Slavery; No. ital Punishment; Juy's Views of the stina dis Federal Government in behalf of Slaver; In-garet; Dr. Shew's Works on the Weir Co: Dr. Alcott's Works; Graham's Large Work, as his Lectures to Young Men; Cambe's Weit: Kiss for a Blow, by Heary C. Wright; The lis-tle; Family Doctor; Emerson's Lasya & & For sale by BELA MARSH, May 8. ff SCombil

DOVERTY; its illegal Causes, and legal Causes, and legal Causes, and legal Causes. The By Lysander Spooner. Price 25 ceats. The postage on tein work is but 7 cents for any details. A person remitting \$1, post paid, can have five sent by mail. For sale by BELA MARSH, poler, 25 Cornhill, and by Booksellers generally June 5.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. THE Depository of the American Peace Society
is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third far.
The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other less
publications, may always be obtained there,
J. P. BLANCHAED,
eptf Treasurer, and Stationary Age.

NOTICE. S X or eight colored gentlemen can be accomed dated with lodging at No. 3 Smith Court, opposite Baptist church. Also, two large rooms to be to a respectable person. Inquire at the shore part, in Belknap-street.

Furniture and Feather Store, No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACESTOSLITE. BETWEEN HANDVER AND AND STREETS, BOTTOS WHERE may be found a general assortional to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to the before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, except small discount for cash.

March 14.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

No. 20 Butofph-street, about half way between Con-bridge and Suffolk-streets, BOSTON.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to assemble the house to assemble the house to assemble him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits hare. No pains will be spared to render it in creft way a pleasant and agreeable house. Term more crate.

March 27. AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HARPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Migert. VERNORT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Part

Massacuusetts.—John Levy, Lexeil;—R. & J. Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Nasinchi;— Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George W. Bensa Vorthampton.
RHODE-Island.—Amaraney Paine, Providente,

RHODE-Island:—Amaraney Paine,
William Adams, Pastucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Juses
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, 16
terleo;—John H. Parker, Peru.
PERRSYLVARIA.—M. Preaton, Heat Greet;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstonn;—Thomas find
bletom, Russelleville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Brider;
bletom, Russelleville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Brider;
Juhn Cox, Homerton;—James M. M'Kim, Philaid
phia; Joseph Folton, Penningtonville.
Outo—Lot Holmes, Columbians.